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Between Us.

A beautiful river is gliding away
Through the wildering hours of a soft June day,
The quivering waves, in the light and the shade,
Reflecting our happiness, blooming to fade,
The river adrift with hopes and fears,
The river of hours and days and years.

September is shedding her bronze and her gold,
The river is singing our song as of old;
It echoes the tones of our life in its flow;
The joyous, the bitter, the sweet and low,
The river a-gleam with smiles and tears,
The river of hours and days and years.

December embraces the earth in his clasp,
Ensealing her charms in his lingering grasp,
The river between us is frozen and chill,
It echoes no longer; its music is still,
The river of life, so full of tears,
Oh! river of hours and months and years.

Shut the Door.

Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore—
No doubt you have heard that name before—
Was a boy who never would shut the door!

The wind might whistle, and the wind might roar,
And the teeth be aching, and throats be sore,
But still he never would shut the door.

His father would beg, his mother implore:
"Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
We really wish you would shut the door!"

Their hands they wrung, their hair they tore,
But Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore
Was deaf as the buoy out at the Nore.

When he walked forth the folks would roar:
"Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
Why don't you think to shut the door?"

They rigged out a shutter with sail and oar,
And threatened to pack off Gustavus Gore
On a voyage of penance to Singapore.

But he begged for mercy, and said no more,
"Pray do not send me to Singapore
On a shutter, and then I will shut the door!"

"You will?" said the parents, "then keep shore!
But mind you do! For the plague is sure
Of a fellow that never will shut the door—
Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore!"

AN HISTORICAL JEAN VALJEAN.

The Ill Luck that Pursued François Dubois, Hero and Convict, for Forty Years.

This is the story of François Dubois, hero and galley slave, as it is written in the police archives, the army records and the *Gazette des Tribunaux*:

Toward the close of 1813 he presented himself to the commandant of Wesel, Prussia, haggard and in rags, saying that he belonged to the chasseurs, and had been dismounted during the retreat and compelled to skulk slowly after the army, and asked to be forwarded to his regiment. In those terrible days men were precious, and officers were not surprised to discover veterans in rag-clad skeletons. Dubois was sent to the hussar regiment attached to the Marshal Martier's army, where he soon became the talk of the corps. He never was known to laugh, spoke but rarely, and fought with a reckless daring uncommon even in those times. At Bar-sur-Aube, when the hussars charged the battery at the bridge of Bout-de-Lain, he was the first to reach the guns, and, falling in with Berserkir rage on the cannoneers of one piece, killed, wounded and dispersed them, and had taken the gun single handed before the squadron could seize the others. The marshal had seen the battery carried, and sending for Dubois praised him highly and promised him the cross.

Not long after, the marshal had occasion to send a dispatch from Troyes to the emperor, then at Pine, on the Brienne road, and selected the hussar as his messenger. The country was thick with hostile pickets and scouts; he was fired upon several times, but by good luck and good management, now fighting, now running, now hiding, he made his way in safety to Marmont's outposts, and was conducted to the emperor. Napoleon gave him a brief written reply, instructing him, in the presence of his staff, to conceal it in his bootleg. Dubois had made his way back as far as the mill of Saucieres, near La Belle-Epine, when he found himself hemmed in on all sides by a squad of Cossacks. He rode resolutely at the thinnest part of the line and tried to cut his way through, but, after a desperate fight, was unhorsed, disarmed and led to the headquarters of the Russian emperor.

"What orders were you carrying?" asked the chief of staff.

"Verbal orders."

"That's a lie. Search the lining of his left boot," replied the Russian. The guard did so—who had betrayed the emperor from his own headquarters?—and the paper was found. Dubois was locked up, a prisoner, with Lieutenant Auger, of the lancers of the guard, and Auguste Bernard, one of the emperor's couriers. Two days later, at St. Marc, he and Auger escaped and rejoined the French army. The Duke de Treviso welcomed him warmly and rewarded him for his services. At Berger Dubois was severely wounded while fighting with his headlong bravery. Napoleon was forced back on Paris, stubbornly though he resisted. March 27, 1814, at Bendy, Dubois, his wounds not yet healed, but attached to the commissariat staff, was just about to enter the headquarters of Count Millot, who had proposed his name for the cross, when three of Vidocq's agents arrested him as a fugitive galley slave!

At the police office he was identified and ordered aside to be returned to the galleys. He gave up to the police a sum of 4,000 francs belonging to the regimental chest, with which he had been intrusted to make some purchases at Bondy. Brincart, the colonel of his regiment, made the most earnest attempts to secure his release, but all in vain. The mighty fabric of the first empire was falling to pieces, and officials had something more important to think about than the case of a private soldier—an escaped convict.

* * * * * * *

Dubois was born at Pranthoy, in Upper Marne; he was sent to the school of Brienne at the age of twelve; in 1790 his father placed him among the students of Mars. After Robespierre's downfall, Dubois was returning homeward when, at Bar-sur-Seine, he fell in with a soldier of the Fourteenth dragoons. They became friends, visited the different places of the town together, and dined with much jollity at the Crown, a public house kept by one Chevrelat. At dinner the dragoon stole three silver spoons, which, a couple of days later, as they were about to separate, he sold to Dubois at a low price, saying they were his own. Meanwhile, the landlord, missing his silverware, suspected them and followed them to St. Marc, where they were arrested. The dragoon escaped from the gendarmes; the spoons were found on Dubois, and he, then being only twenty years of age, was sentenced to eight years' hard labor as an accessory to the theft.

He was first sent to the galleys of Toulon, whence January 21, 1796, he escaped, enlisting in the Seventh chasseurs. He was sent to the army of Italy, where he served with marked courage, receiving several wounds, notably one in the face from an Austrian saber at Marengo. Being honorably discharged he went to work at Ancerville; one of his men identified him as a convict and he had to fly to Troyes. Here, too, after a considerable interval spent in labor, he was recognized, betrayed to the police and sent back to the galleys. Fortunately his services in the army pleaded for him, and as an act of grace the time he had served was deducted from his sentence, and eleven months later he was set at liberty.

Going, on his release, to La Villette, Dubois had lived there peacefully and industriously for something more than a year, when he was arrested and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for—escaping from the galleys in 1796! This time he was sent to Cherbourg, whence he escaped in 1809, fleeing to Paris and enlisting in the cavalry. He served in Spain, as in Italy, with marked heroism and faithfulness, and won the confidence of General Laverdiere, who made him his orderly and selected him to attend him in the Russian campaign. Passing by Chalons on his road to the front Dubois could not resist the temptation to visit his family. His brother-in-law denounced him to the authorities, and Dubois was sentenced to twenty-four years at the galleys. They sent him to Anvers, whence, in 1813, he escaped to rejoin the army, as we have already said, and vainly seek death.

Retaken in 1814 by Vidocq, the prisoner was sent to Rochefort. After seven or eight years he was pardoned. A miserable thing was a freed convict in those days. For ten years he was condemned to police surveillance; his yellow ticket of leave announced his disgrace to every one; he could find no employment nor even shelter. They hunted him from place to place like a wild beast or a leper. He tried to shoot himself—and failed. Refused work and lacking bread, he stole the means to purchase a meal. The court only looked at his record of escapes and sentences; counsel were assigned him too dull to see the magnificent opening such a case presented, and the poor fellow got ten years more.

For thirty years now he had been convict and soldier, but he had not lost strength—possibly even some hope survived in him that the luck would turn. At any rate, he broke jail again—he had been confined at Dijon—and made his way to Paris, where, August 10, 1823, a detective recognized him on the Rue St. Martin, and hauled him before the commissioner of the second division, M. Henry. It was before M. Henry that Dubois had been taken when he was arrested at Bondy in 1814; to him the soldier had intrusted the 4,000 francs placed in his hands from the regimental chest; he knew all about his case. To his indelible disgrace the official only recalled that Dubois had been before him on a previous occasion, and the prisoner was sent to Bicetre.

Bicetre and La Force were then literal hells. There was no classification of prisoners; the strongest and most brutal ruled his ward without interference by his keepers. The prisons swarmed with vermin and reeked with malaria, and the prisoner who could not bribe the turnkeys ran an imminent risk of dying of hunger. Dubois remained here four years, slowly sinking in health and spirits. Justice seemed to have forgotten him, when he was taken back to Dijon. He had been condemned *in contumaciam* for his escape in 1822. The prison doors opened for him again as inexorably as ever, this time Mont St. Michel being his destination. On his way thither, while passing Prez-en-Pail, he escaped again.

He was subsequently asked why he had so frequently escaped, and answered:

"I had lost hope. I begun to believe that I was destined to end my days under the lock and key, and I sought to escape because every day of liberty was a day saved from inevitable captivity. It had been for more than thirty years my luck to be rearrested and committed, and since it had to be so, I tried when I could to cheat it."

Yes. It was his luck. November 25, 1831, he was entering the diligence, Rue du Bouloi, when a hand was laid on his shoulder. It was the inevitable police officer. For the first time, gaining strength and eloquence from his desperation, Dubois resolved to plead his own case. He told his story, insisted on his innocence of the original crime laid to his charge, recounted his honorable service in three armies of France, showed his scars. The court heard him patiently through, yawned and sent him back to Bicetre.

Small wonder he gave up for a while and abandoned himself to despair. He was almost sixty, and luck had run cruelly against him for nearly forty years under the republic, the consulate, the empire, the hundred days, two restorations and one revolution. He was destined to Mont St. Michel, most horrible of the prisons of the day. The monarchy of July was then in its first flush and inclined to be merciful, and as a last hope he wrote out the whole story of his life from the time that he entered the school of Brienne. He did not omit an incident, his escapes, the petty theft he committed after vainly attempting suicide.

You will find it all in the *Gazette des Tribunaux* of the time. It concludes thus:

"Advanced in age, my strength is failing. There remain to me but one hope and the sorrow of never seeing the end to my evils. Still the sovereign's mercy is great. I have never committed a crime which should make me despair of pardon. I cannot survive the hardships of the fearful route from Paris to Mont St. Michel. I beg, therefore, that my position may be ameliorated, by sparing me that terrible journey and severe treatment, and that I may be sent to a place of detention nearer Paris, as Poissy or Melun, where my brother, who will give security for me, can find me work at my trade (saddlery), and I can await in patience the moment when your majesty will deign to take pity on my misfortunes."

This plea he sent to Queen Amelia most pious and venerable of sovereigns.

And now with a tender hearted woman, and she a queen, on his side, Dubois' luck turned. The queen had the whole story hunted out.

It was all true!

The regimental records attested the bravery and scrupulous honesty of François Dubois.

Old Marshal Martier told how the hussar had ridden first and headlong into the battery of Bout-de-Lain.

The Duke de Treviso bore witness before the queen of the hussar's repeated gallantry and of his services to France as a dispatch carrier, and interceded warmly for him.

The prefecture of police itself could only report that the worst offense against Dubois was his breaking jail; it was for this that he had been so relentlessly pursued and so often arrested; there was no reason why he should not be pardoned.

He was, for the next week's *Gazette des Tribunaux* contained this announcement:

"We have the satisfaction of announcing that this unfortunate prisoner has been liberated and that her majesty the queen has presented him with a sum of money sufficient to prevent him for the rest of his days from again falling into misery."

We never heard of Dubois after this, and it is pleasant to think that at last he found rest, peace and comfort.

That is the story of François Dubois, hero and galley slave, as it is written in the police archives, the army records and the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, how the blind fury of the law hunted him for forty years, and to the verge of the grave, for an offense which he never committed!

Why Didn't He?

Dr. Schliemann is not without honor save in California. A San Francisco editor exclaims: All the gold cups, pots and ornaments which used to decorate the festive Priam, the pious Æneas and the frail Helen are presented by the doctor to the king of Greece, and the learned and philanthropic antiquarian in addition pays 129 workm n for their services. Oh, why didn't some energetic American pre-emptor go in and jump the claim?

How it Feels to be Drowning.

I was crossing a bridge over a wide but shallow stream, in a lonely place, and accidentally fell off. When I say shallow, I mean for such a wide body of water. I saw nobody near me and could not swim a stroke. I knew how deep the water was, and gave myself up for lost. The quickness of the senses when sudden death seems impending has frequently been noted, but still, without experience, no one can realize it. It is as if one's whole life were spread out in a panorama before him, every portion of which was visible at once. Every minute detail of things long forgotten, and which when they happened were so trifling that they apparently made no impression on the memory, stand out in sharp and bold outline. I remembered, for instance, games of marbles played when I was a boy, and a futile attempt I once made to transmute a "commoney" into a "white alley" by roasting it in the fire. I remembered how the marble bursted in the operation, and how a piece of it struck and cut the cheek of the boy who had beguiled me into the experiment, and the satisfaction I experienced at the retributive justice. It seemed as if everything I had ever done, suffered, or thought, was presented to my memory at a single flash.

Then I struck the water, when a sound, which I have since learned to liken to the roar of Niagara, burst on my ears and stunned me with its overwhelming volume. I remembered a brief instant of struggling and clutching, and then a sense of sinking—sinking—sinking—until I had reached a depth of thousands of fathoms. I neither suffered pain nor felt alarmed, but had a vague feeling of being irresistibly borne to some catastrophe, the climax to which would be terrible. Suddenly I found myself possessed of the power of floating or wafting myself along by mere volition. With a delicious feeling of languid indolence I suffered myself to float about—not in the water, but in the air—skimming over the surface of the ground in whatever direction I chose, hither and thither, as a wayward fancy led. I was conscious that it was a new power, and I exulted in its possession and reasoned on its nature. I found that my body was as light as the air in which it moved, and imagined that a thistle down would feel as I did, if possessed of consciousness. Then I was in the water again, and everything around me had a roscate hue, which speedily changed to green, then to violet, and finally to utter darkness, and then all was blank.

As I subsequently learned, some men in a skiff half a mile away had seen me fall into the water and hurried to my assistance, but I had disappeared long before they reached the spot. Many minutes elapsed before they found me, and full half an hour afterward before the physicians, who had been summoned, arrived. They pronounced me dead, and that they made any attempt to resuscitate me was due solely to the persistence of an intimate friend of mine who had accompanied them.

Fashion Notes.

Very dark shades are as fashionable for children as for grown folks.

Cat's-eye stones set in diamonds are among the new things in jewelry.

Dark blue waterproof skating suits are worn over cardinal red petticoats.

Long trained bustles are worn by some ladies under trained evening dress.

White Smyrna laces are used for trimming red flannel skirts and drawers.

Tiny turquoises, rubies and garnets are the favorite jewels for baby sets.

Cardinal red cashmere stockings are clocked with black or blue or white silk.

It is the fashion this winter to wear warm and comfortable shoes and stockings.

Chamois skin underjackets are preferred by stout ladies for skating purposes.

Outer garments of all kinds for children are cut very long and with no fullness.

Mrytle green, seal brown and ink blue are still the favorite colors for dress fabrics.

Coral and gold necklaces, of fine and delicate workmanship, are the styles for ladies.

Seal brown stockings, clocked in ribs and checks, with red or blue silk, are sought for.

Full dress coiffures require a great deal of false hair, curls, puffs, frizzettes and false braids.

Jewelry made of tigers' claws has become fashionable since the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

Humming bird jewelry made entirely from the feathers of these little creatures is sought for in Paris.

Cashmere stockings, in pale shades of blue, clocked with dark blue or cardinal red, are very fashionable.

Baby pins and rings, when not set with jewels, have the word "baby" carved or enameled on them.

Scarf pins, with the enameling done in very bright colors, representing Chinese pictures, are in great demand.

Skating skirts of cashmere, felt, moreen and mohair are all worn, and in various colors, but red is preferred.

Old fashioned "gemmel rings," two or more rings joined together to form one, are among Tiffany's new styles.

Gold cuff buttons, covered entirely with white enamel, to resemble linen, is the latest style brought over from England.

The favorite skating petticoat is of quilted red satin, sometimes flounced and again trimmed, with frills of Smyrna lace.

The Ohio Valley Floods.

It is fortunate, says an exchange, that the area of heavy precipitation which caused the floods in the Ohio and Cumberland rivers has been limited to that of the Ohio valley region. If it had extended into the watersheds of the upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers we might now be recording the destruction of levees and the inundation of the bottom lands along the lower course of the "Father of Waters." While the Ohio and tributaries were gorged with the floods descending from their respective watersheds the upper portion of the Mississippi and the entire length of the Missouri were so unaffected by the recent heavy storms of rain and snow as to add but little beyond the ordinary flow to the volume of water entering the lower Mississippi at Cairo. Hence the latter river below that city was low and ready to receive the surplus from the Ohio valley without exhibiting any remarkable disturbance of its levels. The damage caused by the floods was, therefore, confined to the region in which they originated. If, as we stated above, the immense watersheds of the Mississippi and Missouri had been proportionately affected by the storms as was that of the Ohio valley, the destruction of property would have been unparalleled, for the united waters would have continued to be precipitated into a reservoir, or rather channel, already filled. The "danger line" would have been overtopped at all points and the adjacent country inundated. The possibility of this occurring any year should awaken the State authorities to a sense of their danger, and induce them to exert themselves to provide against such a contingency by raising and strengthening the Mississippi levees.

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Graphic Description of the Scene when the Compromise Bill was Presented.

It cannot be said that the plan of the committee was received very favorably by the members of either house, writes a *Tribune* Washington correspondent. Almost every one had ideas of his own which he desired to have adopted, and the passage of this bill supersedes the pet plan of procedure which a majority of the members hoped to see agreed to. At least such is the plain outlook now. The men who denounce it most strongly do not say that they anticipate its defeat, and do not even propose to make an open fight against it. They usually end their criticisms by saying that they suppose the final adoption of the compromise is inevitable.

Nothing was thought of or talked about at the capitol except the report of the electoral committee. Although the outlines of the bill agreed to were generally known, there was an anxiety and eagerness manifested not only by the senators and representatives but by hundreds of people who gathered at the capitol early in the day to hear the text of the measure read and to learn how it would be received.

The report was presented to the Senate by Mr. Edmunds just as soon as the committee adjourned their meeting, being apparently for the purpose of carefully examining the printed copy of the bill agreed upon. The news that the report was in spread rapidly through the lobbies and coat-rooms, and the vacant chairs in the chamber were speedily filled. Perfect silence prevailed and the closest attention was given the reading. Everybody recognized the gravity and importance of the occasion. The members of the committee had a look of serious satisfaction—all except Mr. Morton, who appeared to be in ill humor. Mr. Conkling nervously washed his hands with invisible soap and water. Mr. Edmunds sat with fingers interlocked across his vest, twirling his thumbs. Mr. Bayard took his pen and made an occasional note, Mr. Thurman wore an impassive and judicial look. Mr. Pendinghuysen was more than usually dignified. Not a senator left his seat until the bill and report had been read. The excited interest in the subject was shown at the moment the secretary announced the title of the report in a manner almost unprecedented in the Senate. A score of voices demanded: "Read, read." Evidently the report was written by Mr. Edmunds, for when the secretary stumbled once or twice over the manuscript, Mr. Edmunds prompted him. Besides, its language and logic are characteristic.

When the report had been read through, the secretary said: "Signed by the members of the committee." "Read the names," insisted at least a score of senators in one breath. They were read, and then it was found that Mr. Morton's name was not there. Of the fourteen members of the joint committee, every one had signed it except the Indiana senator. All eyes were turned toward him, but he offered no minority report and said nothing. A buzz of relief from the suppressed excitement that had prevailed ran through the galleries. Mr. Sargent, who came in after the bill had been read, insisted on a second reading.

Mr. Morton stated to one of the House members of the committee that, although he should not sign the report, he should probably say nothing in the Senate to oppose the passage of the bill. He took strong ground last session against the constitutional powers of Congress to throw the settlement of disputed questions growing out of a Presidential election into the supreme court or into any tribunal outside of the two houses.

He Whipped "Yankee" Sullivan.

Among the stories told about the late Commodore Vanderbilt is the following, related by an old resident of Staten Island:

During the warm and closely contested Presidential campaign of 1844, when James K. Polk and Henry Clay were running as the respective candidates of the Democratic and Whig parties, there was great enthusiasm and intense excitement on Staten Island relative to the issue. Commodore Vanderbilt, who was then in his prime, took a great interest in the fight, and was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay, for whose success he exerted himself with all the vigor for which he was so well noted. He was among the foremost in getting up meetings and processions, and organized and commanded a magnificent troop of horsemen composed of about 500 of the finest men in the Whig party on the island. When the grand Clay and Frelinghuysen procession took place in New York Commodore Vanderbilt and his troop of horsemen occupied a very conspicuous position in it, drew encomiums from all who saw them, and were greatly cheered. The commodore, especially, presented an imposing appearance on account of his magnificent physique. At that time "Yankee" Sullivan kept a barroom in Chatham street, just opposite City Hall park. He was in his barroom with a gang of roughs as Commodore Vanderbilt's troop passed by, and hearing the applause and noting the fine appearance of the commodore, he thought it a fine opportunity of exhibiting to his friends how he could "take the commodore down," and rushing out he seized the reins of his horse and tried to compel him to alight. The horse reared, the commodore cut Sullivan across the back with his whip, and then, leaping to the ground, so badly beat him that his friends took him away in a nearly senseless condition. Commodore Vanderbilt remounted and proceeded, and was not molested again that day. As every one knows, Clay was defeated. The result was, so far as Commodore Vanderbilt was concerned, that he went out of politics, and ever after kept entirely clear of party strife.

The Ballet in Elmira.

The Elmira *Advertiser* thus expresses its opinion of ballet dancers, incidental to a description of a recent performance in that city: But the ballet was the most attractive part of the entertainment, and it was the best one ever given in Elmira. If it is said that our people are hardly up to the finest kind of music, how much more can it be said that they are not up to the ballet. They didn't seem to appreciate it. Some most graceful and beautiful dancing was allowed to pass without a murmur, while the athletic jumps of the master of the ballet, his gymnastic turns and evolutions, were encored. Four of the principal ladies were decidedly beautiful in their dancing, and looked pretty, except for their white skirts that didn't reach to the knee. Their dresses were the only ones out of character, and out of harmony with the play. The remainder of the troupe wore a graceful, neat, and not immodest costume that was Assyrian, that gave their limbs freedom of action, and withal was very pretty. If there is an ungraceful and ridiculous costume for a woman, it is the usual ballet girl's dress, the white gauze skirts, that are of no possible use, either for protection or attraction. They had much better be left off entirely. A woman thus accoutered looks like a hen with all her feathers plucked off except a rim around the center of her body, and becomes rather an object for laughter and ridicule than for admiration.

THREE ABANDONED CHILDREN.

A Six-Year-Old Girl Gone Crazy from Hunger and Cold.

Mrs. Margaret Dunn, with her six-year-old daughter Johanna, lived in the tenement house in the rear of No. 91 Oliver street, New York. They had one miserable little room and the others about it were all empty, for the tenants had not paid their rent and the landlord had turned them out. Mrs. Dunn went on a spree, leaving her children alone. Just when the spree begun is not certain, but the woman was arrested on a Saturday, too drunk to answer questions intelligently, and was committed to the city prison for ten days on Sunday morning, after a night at the station house. On Monday she was found raving from the effects of the liquor and was sent to Bellevue. Here her delirium passed off, and coming to herself she remembered her little daughter and besought a visitor of St. Vincent de Paul to go and find her before it should be too late. The woman will die.

Mr. O'Sullivan, of that society, at once went to the miserable room, and found the little girl alone. How many days she had been alone it is impossible to say. There was no food in the room, no fire, no water even. She was in rags and filthy, and had traces of dried tears on her face, but when she was found she was done crying, and was sucking eagerly at her left hand, which she had thus drawn out of all shape. The visitor spoke to her, but she paid him no attention beyond a foolish laugh. He supposed she was merely weak from want of food and cold, but when he had taken her away and had her fed and washed—they had to cut off her hair for filth—it was found that she was demented. Inquiry among the neighbors showed that she had been a bright, intelligent child, and though her face is pinched and wan the features are good and the head is shapely. It is hoped she will recover with care and nursing, but in the Tombs police court on Monday laughed foolishly when spoken to, and said nothing.

At the same time two more children were presented in court by officer Edward Chiardi, of the society for prevention of cruelty to children. He found them in a miserable hovel in Front street. It is the office of this gentleman to visit the island institutions and the city prisons to make inquiries for the children of prisoners. On Blackwell's island he learned from a Mrs. Burns that her two children were in Front street. He went there and found Bessie and Mary Burns, aged six and four years respectively. They were not in so terrible a condition as the Dunn girl because the neighbors, though having more mouths to feed themselves than they had bread for, gave them enough to keep body and soul together. Mr. Chiardi took them under his protection, and fed them and doctored them. The mother of these children had been sent to the island for four months. It was nearly a week after her committal when Mr. Chiardi heard of the children, the mother seeming indifferent about them. Judge Duffy sent all three to the commissioners.—*New York World.*

The Colorado Desert.

The Colorado desert is 150 miles long and seventy-five wide, covering an area of 3,000,000 of acres. It lies across the path of all immigrants and all cattle entering overland into southern California and the oblique passage across is dreaded by all travelers. It is hot as a baker's oven, which is caused by its being below the level of the sea some seventy feet, and without shelter of trees, flowing water or herbage for cattle. The adjacent country is desolated by climatic peculiarities peculiar to the borders of all deserts. Till lately this great basin was part of the gulf of California. Gradually obstructing drifts formed a dam that cut off the upper end, and in time the isolated lake dried up and became a sunken desert. The marine shells under foot attest this. On its now barren borders there flourished formerly a populous race, with cultivated fields, sheltering forests and healthy climate. There is occasional rain, but it comes in furious and destructive storms, deluging the country, plowing up the mountains and scattering the surface soil over the desert, and in process of time preparing it for agriculture and forestry in generations to come. This gives us instructive revelation of a law of nature more forcibly impressed than any other, viz.: the law of perpetual change of forms. In time, geology teaches that every mountain is destined to seek the plains below, every sea upheave and become mountains, and, literally, the earth will, so to say, be turned inside out. This is not idle fancy. To-day the process is going on before our eyes. Three thousand miles of coral islands are being built up by marine insects from solid elements of ocean waters, and by gradual upheaval the sea bed becomes mountain. These coral isles form a continuous chain, stretching from Australia to the continent of Asia, and they are clearly destined to be united in some future ages. Holland is drying up ancient seas and converting them to dry land. Everywhere nations are reclaiming submerged lands. Coal and metaliferous rocks are being taken yearly in hundreds of millions of tons from the bowels of the earth.

Sojourner Truth and the Mob.

At one time she was at a camp meeting, and a mob of young ruffians were determined to break up the meeting. She, at first, hid herself, from fear, but afterward said to herself:

"What! shall I run away and hide from the devil—me, a servant of the living God? Have I not faith enough to go out and quell that mob, when I know it is written: 'One shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight?' I'll go to the rescue, and the Lord will go with me to protect me."

She went out into the open field, among the wild and reckless mob, and commenced to sing in the most fervid manner and with powerful voice—

It was early in the morning, it was early in the morning,
Just at the break of day,
When He rose, when He rose, when He rose,
And went to Heaven on a cloud.

Soon the crowd surrounded her, armed with clubs and sticks. As she ceased, one spoke up:

"Sing on, old woman! nobody shall hurt you." Another said: "Talk to us, old woman!" Another: "Pray, old woman, and tell us your experience!"

So she talked and sung and prayed until the subdued and convicted mob quietly dispersed, and the exercises of the camp meeting proceeded peacefully to the close.

Gen. Belknap Demands a Trial.

Gen. Belknap has been in Washington since April awaiting trial in court, and although ten months have elapsed since the indictment no action looking to a trial of the case has been taken by the authorities. He and his friends think that the case should be either tried or dismissed, and that continued delay is unjust, especially as they have no doubt of acquittal. He addressed a formal notice to the district attorney demanding an immediate trial. It reads thus: "You will please take notice that I shall apply to said court on the twenty-ninth day of January, inst., at ten o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the said court shall convene, for an immediate trial in the above entitled prosecution."

The Story About Mrs. Gaines.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The community was rather startled by an announcement in a paper of an engagement between Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines and Mr. Billy McGarraban, whose claim before Congress is an old story. A first reading of the article astonished people, but a sober second reading convinced them that it was a hoax. Poor Mrs. Gaines, she is wedded to but one thing—"The case;" and can anything in this life be more pitiable than that of a daughter striving for thirty or more years to establish her legitimate claim to property left by her own father? From court to court this dauntless woman has fought her ground—to-day gaining an inch, to-morrow losing a foot, but never, never giving up. What has been accorded as a right by one court, has been snatched from her by the next. She is a *mere* bit of a woman, with eyes of piercing brilliancy; in color one moment of the blackest hue, the next a steel gray, and the same eyes, when softened by the recital of another's distress, becoming of the most tender blue. She wears her light hair in curls, and rarely appears without her bonnet. She is one of the best conversationalists you ever listened to, and one of the most agreeable women it was ever my fortune to meet. Her "laugh" has been celebrated for forty years, and time, that ruthless destroyer, has neither marred nor destroyed the rippling qualities which make it so infectious that whoever hears it must smile, if they don't join in with it, whether they know or not the subject which has provoked the mirth. The supreme court has finally and unquestionably decided in her favor, and if she can collect it she will have thereby $36,000,000 of money, less the $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 to be deducted for lawyers' fees, etc. When she gets final possession she intends erecting in Washington a grand hotel, where members of Congress and their families will be able to live off their salaries.

Poor McGarraban, whose name is coupled with that of Mrs. Gaines, is here this winter; but what chance has he to win even an honest claim? He is poor. He cannot fix up the members. He cannot push his affairs forward over "canvas backs" and *Veuve Cliquot*. If his claim is fraudulent it serves him right that he is deprived of the means of carrying his bill; but if, like Mrs. Gaines, he is struggling for an honest right, then "God help Billy McGarrahan" becomes more than the frivolous utterance of a heartless politician whom I heard make the exclamation several days ago.

For the North Pole.

Captain H. W. Howgate in a recent letter says his polar-colonization scheme naturally divides itself under three heads, as follows:

1. The organization of a properly equipped expedition, with ample means, both to maintain a colony and to prosecute efforts to reach the north pole. To this end Congressional aid is to be sought and a bill has been introduced into the lower House and properly referred. This provides that $50,000 be appropriated to be used under the direction of the President, in organizing one or more expeditions, and that the natural academy of sciences be invited to assist with its advice. In case this bill fails to pass, the necessary funds, it is hoped, could be raised by private subscription.

2. The establishment and maintenance of the colony. Proper material for shelter, ready to be immediately put up, should be taken by the vessel carrying the colonists. With this precaution they could be made as comfortable as the signal service officials at present are at the summit of Pike's Peak or of Mount Washington, although the exposure of these last mentioned would be for a shorter period. Proper food should be provided in proper quantities and sufficient variety. Fresh meat in proper quantities can be had in the immediate vicinity of the proposed colony. With proper food and shelter there is no trouble about keeping men even at such latitudes in robust health.

3. Explorations to the pole.—The officer in charge being on the spot would be able to take advantage of all favorable opportunities, and no doubt, in three years' time or less, would discover the pole itself, if such a feat is within the reach of human efforts. The vessel taking the colonists should return immediately, and the colony be provided with sledges and small boats for their penetrations northward.

Captain Tyson, of the Polaris party, enthusiastically indorses Captain Howgate's scheme. He characterizes it as the most practicable yet devised, and thinks the scientific societies of the country ought to memorialize Congress in favor of the bill before mentioned. If the United States, he says, proves too niggardly to prosecute this enterprise, England or Germany will undoubtedly move in the matter and secure the honor of accomplishing the desired result.

An Engineer's Suicide.

Charles Collins, a civil engineer of the Lake Shore road, on which the Ashtabula calamity occurred, was found dead in his house, having evidently committed suicide by shooting. He was before the investigating committee of the Legislature a few days ago, and was closely questioned regarding the accident and lack of care which might perhaps have prevented it, and this, coupled with the fact that public opinion would not be satisfied of his innocence, it is believed led to the rash act. He had appeared very despondent previous to and immediately succeeding the examination, and had been missing since the day following. It is supposed that instead of going to Ashtabula to join his family, who were visiting there, he repaired to his house, and fell to brooding over the terrible affair. He had passed the ordeal of the examination by the coroner and the legislative committee with great satisfaction to all his friends, the members of the legislative committee entirely exonerating him in private. But he was unable to withstand fears that the general public would not so decide. The deed was evidently committed on the day succeeding the examination. Mr. Collins was highly respected as an engineer and a gentleman, and enjoyed the complete confidence of Commodore Vanderbilt. He had been in the position since the consolidation. He was a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic Institute, and former chief engineer of the Boston and Albany road.

Redemption of Bonds.

The secretary of the United States treasury has issued the thirty-eighth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the twenty-fourth day of April next, and the interest on the bonds will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of bonds:

Coupon bonds—$100, No. 21,351 to 25,508, both inclusive; $500, No. 26,701 to 31,500, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 62,401 to 70,550, both inclusive.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 301 to 500, both inclusive; $100, No. 4,501 to 5,300, both inclusive; $500, No. 3,251 to 3,600, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 12,-0001 to 13,350, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 4,751 to 5,100, both inclusive; $10,-000, No. 8,201 to 9,300, both inclusive.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

The Position of Indiana on the Question.

Ex-Governor Hendricks was interviewed as to his judgment of the constitutionality and efficiency of the measure reported by the joint Congressional committee on the electoral count. He said first;

"I am gratified that so fair a bill has been reported. It may not satisfy those who demand success in advance, but I think it will be accepted by the country. Certainly the commissioners may make a proper and righteous decision under it. It will allow such latitude of investigation and judgment as will compel them to decide the right. If in its present shape the bill will not allow the commission to consider all matters of evidence as fully as the two houses of Congress could do if considering the questions directly, the necessary amendments can easily be made; but its provisions appear ample in that respect."

"You consider, then, that the bill is likely to bring about a fair solution of the difficulty?"

Mr. Hendricks—Not exactly that. I say the commission may deliver a fair decision. It is clothed with powers sufficient to enable it to do so. Whether it does so or not will depend upon the character of the men who compose it.

Being asked to give his opinion upon the constitutionality of the bill Mr. Hendricks said:

"That would require an elaborate discussion too long for the present occasion. The matter is one in which the powers of Congress and the methods in which they should be executed are not definitely prescribed. It may be compared to the admission of States into the Union. The Constitution confers upon Congress the power to admit new States but does not prescribe the method in which it is to be exercised. Hence Congress may act through a co-ordinate department of government, as was recently done in the admission of a State by Presidential proclamation."

"You do not regard Congress as abdicating its power then?"

Mr. Hendricks—Not at all. The power of Congress to count the vote and to decide upon all questions that arise in the progress of the count is exercised directly by itself and through the agency which it creates, with final supervision and control by agreement of both houses.

The caucus of Republican members of the Indiana Legislature, after a long session, adopted the following resolutions, which were presented in the House for action:

Resolved, That we believe the interest of the country demands: First, a fair vote of the people, without fear or favor; second, a fair count of the legal votes so cast; and, lastly, a willing and prompt submission by all parties to the result so declared by and through the legally constituted authorities established for that purpose is necessary to insure peace and prosperity of the country, and we denounce as revolutionary all attempts of leaders of the Democratic party to intimidate the people of the nation by threats of anarchy and war unless the person of their choice shall be declared elected President. We believe that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President, and that William A. Wheeler has been elected Vice-President, of the United States, and that it only remains for the president of the Senate to declare the result, according to the Constitution of the United States, and that when the result of the late election shall be so declared, whether such result shall be in favor of the Republican or Democratic candidate, it is the duty of all good citizens to acquiesce in such decision. We would remind the Democratic party of the fact that it has been but a few short years since several States of the Union, all having Democratic governments, were led into revolution and war by many of the leaders who are now at the head of that party, and we would respectfully submit that vast experience in appealing from the ballot box to the cartridge box has proved decidedly unprofitable.

The caucus also adopted a resolution indorsing Senator Morton for withholding his name from the report of the electoral committee. Senator Morton was the only member who took this position. Every other member signed the report.

The Business Prospects.

An influential New England manufacturer, who has been in Washington, remarked that the position of the country is now in every way favorable to a general revival of industry if only confidence in the future is restored. The crops of the year are all either ample or very large. The corn crop was within two per cent. as great as the immense crop of 1875, and in the form of pork is bringing good prices, with a good foreign demand. The wheat crop is good, and sold at paying prices. The cotton crop was large and profitable, and was combined with a larger production than ever before of food supplies by the Southern States. Wool has passed the extreme point of depression, and is bringing fair prices. The sugar crop of Louisiana was enormous, and is selling at fair prices. Leather has passed the point of depression. The exports are large at full prices and the price has advanced from four to six cents per pound, with the home demand brisk. All the New England cotton mills which are up to the times are now able to earn dividends, and the aggregate export of cotton goods is larger now than before the war and is steadily, though slowly, increasing. The most important sign of all, in his view, is the sense of stability and hopefulness for the future, in case the Presidential difficulty is peaceably settled; a feeling which has not obtained since the panic of 1873, and which reaches every important branch of industry. This feeling only needs the settlement of the Presidential question, and then of the currency question, he says, to take effect in constructive enterprises of all kinds, to make up for the complete stoppage of all such undertakings during the last two or three years. Thus, he thinks, labor now unemployed would immediately find employment in the building of new mills, warehouses, railroads and other large works.

The Centennial Addresses.

It is not so generally known as it should

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:o:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 15, 1877

An ineligible Hayes elector has turned up in Illinois, in the person of Chaffee, who was U. S. Commissioner, and acted as an elector without resigning. Objection will be made by the democrats when the counting reaches Illinois.

Geo. W. Patton, whilom jeweler of Bellefonte, has been appointed by the president U. S. Marshall of West Virginia.

AN ASSESSOR TO BE ELECTED.—Judge Orvis in a letter addressed to Henry Beck, Commissioner's Clerk, says Assessors must be elected in this county at the pending spring election. This is in accordance with a special act passed years ago with reference to the election of Assessors in Centre county.

On the 8th of March twelve men—Molly Maguires—will be hung at Manch Chunk. Terrible to think of—yet it is just, and the safety of the citizen demands that the law be executed in these cases. With the execution of these men, once the terror of the coal region, people will again breathe freer and feel secure by night and by day, for the murderous Mollies have been rooted out by the strong arm of the law.

The cashier of the 1st Nat. Bank, of Franklin, Ind., absconded with the nice pile of $100,000, and obtained $16,000 from other banks the day of his flight. The reserve fund of the bank, $20,000, is gone together with $62,000 of negotiable paper. The running money for the daily use of the bank is also short $10,000. The cashier left a letter saying they need not expect to see him again and that Chicago speculation caused the trouble.

The prosecution against Belknap has been dropped at the instance of president Grant, in the following endorsement:

In view of the within statement of the district attorney of the District of Columbia to the effect that he believes conviction improbable, and in view of the long suffering of the accused and the great expense to which he has already been subjected, I think the district attorney should be directed to dismiss the suit. U. S. GRANT.

Wonder whether Grant thinks Belknap has suffered one fourth as much as the Indians and settlers who were fleeced by Belknap's post-tradership speculations.

B. F. Meyers has severed his connection with the Worth County (Mo.) Times leaving his partner, E. S. Garver, sole prop'r. Both these gentlemen are graduates of the Reporter office, which they left to take charge of the Times, which they made a live sheet, full of snap and interest. Hope Frank will be successful in any other undertaking he may have in view. We know that Elias will see that the Times will keep up its reputation, and trust the democracy of Worth county will give him the best support.

The following from the Worth Co. Star, which we have received since writing the above, explains what Frank is going to next:

Mr. Frank Meyers, at present one of the editors of the Worth County Times, will shortly take charge of the Bethany Herald, a Democratic journal of Harrison county, the publication of which was recently suspended. Frank is a good newspaper man, and in the language of the Times in speaking of us when we assumed control of the Star, we "hope he will prosper pecuniarily, but politically we wish him no good."

Well's, the chief Louisiana returning boarder who wont answer questions put to him, has killed three men in his time—two negroes and a Spanish overseer. Where would you find conscience enough in such a wretch to stop him from stealing the electors of Louisiana for Hayes? Wells is 73 years of age—a hoary headed old sinner. The following is a specimen of his answers to the committee.

Mr. Field asked the witness several questions, among them the following: In canvassing the vote of Natchitoches were any irregularities discovered? Did the Returning Board deliberately add 535 votes to five of the Hayes electors, which had not been cast for Hayes? Did you not add 574 to the votes cast for Hayes in the parish of Concordia?

These questions the witness severally refused to answer.

The witness also declined to answer the question whether 1,500 votes had not been thrown off from the Tilden electors in the parish of Orleans.

Q. Were there any forged affidavits before the Returning Board? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you advise that forged affidavits be prepared? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Did you not direct that forged affidavits be prepared in the Vernon Parish case? A. I did not advise the preparation of any forged affidavits whatever.

Further on we quote again:

Q. Did you take part in any conspiracy to give the State to Tilden? A. Are you through.

Mr. Field—Mr. Stenographer, read him the question.

The Stenographer read it.

Mr. Wells—Is that the finish of your question?

Mr. Tucker—This is trifling.

The Chairman—Oh, Mr. Wells, answer the question or decline to answer.

Mr. Wells—May I say a word?

The Chairman—Not now.

Witness—I do not know whether I am a vassal or a peer; if a peer, I should like to know it; if I am a vassal, I am forced as a servant to answer your question.

The Chairman—I wish in the kindest spirit to bring to your attention the attitude you occupy.

Witness—There is no gentleman to whom I would listen with more attention than yourself, but I must consider my duty.

Mr. Lawrence asked the witness whether he declined to answer because he feared he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

The witness replied he did not.

Mr. Field—Will you explain what position you occupy?

The Witness—Am I a vassal or a peer?

The Chairman—That has nothing to do with your position.

Mr. Field—You rejected 10,000 votes and upwards. Were they rejected for any cause other than alleged intimidation?

The Witness—I decline to answer.

Q. Did you not know the rejection of 10,000 votes was part of the conspiracy to give the electoral vote to the party not entitled to it? A. I leave that for yourself to answer.

Q. Did you take part in any such conspiracy? A. Does that conclude your question?

The Chairman—Oh, answer the question or not.

Mr. Tucker—We will take the vote to see if such conduct on the part of the witness should be tolerated in the committee.

The Chairman—The question is whether the committee will require the witness to answer.

Mr. Tucker—The sentence of reprobation should be put on the witness for not answering.

Witness—Then I am a vassal.

The Chairman—Keep order, sir.

Mr. Seelye remarked it was unanimously decided this morning, so far as the authority of the committee went, that the witness should answer the questions.

Messrs. Lawrence and Burchard concurred with Professor Seelye.

Mr. Field to the Chairman—Is it not a case of contempt and misdemeanor under the laws of the District of Columbia for a witness to refuse to answer questions propounded by a Committee?

The Chairman—It is.

The Witness—You cannot deter me.

The Chairman—You will be accommodated.

Witness—I am willing to be accommodated.

Mr. Field—The witness is contumacious in the highest degree.

Mr. Field then exhibited to witness a statement showing the number of votes rejected in the several parishes, attested by Charles S. Abell, the Secretary of the Returning Board.

Objection was made to the paper.

Question being taken, the objection was overruled by a strict party vote. The statement showed that the board rejected 1,763 Kellogg and 10,280 McEnery electoral votes.

Another paper was exhibited to the witness, also attested by Mr. Abell, showing that the Supervisors of Registration returned 76,717 Kellogg and 80,515 McEnery electoral votes; also the certificate of the Returning Board certifying to the election of the Kellogg electors and that they received 75,135 votes, and that the McEnery electors received 70,508 votes.

Mr. Lawrence asked the witness whether if the return from Vernon Parish, as carried into the tabulated statement, was different from the original return, it was done with his knowledge or approbation?

The witness replied it was not.

Mr. Field interrogated the witness about the papers Kittlefield had exhibited, but witness declined to answer.

Q. You were asked just now whether you threw cut votes for reasons which were founded on evidence satisfactory to yourself; will you answer? A. That embraces the whole question, and I therefore decline.

Q. Will you answer? A. I tell you I decline.

Our modern Simon—the political sorcerer of to-day—has got into an unpleasantness with a-a-a woman! This is what a Washington despatch of Sinst., says:

A statement was published here this afternoon that Mrs. Mary S. Oliver today entered suit against the Hon. Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage a year ago, laying her damages at $50,000. She is about thirty-five or forty years of age and is said to be a widow from Pennsylvania. She is employed in the treasury department. The friends of the senator were very much surprised to see this statement and are not inclined to believe that he has conducted himself in a way to justify such legal proceedings, as, if there were no other reasons, he is nearly 78 years of age.

The advice of the Reporter to Mary is to go in and take the scalp of the great Winnebago.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the state senate a bill was reported favorably, preventing Co. Superintendents from teaching a private school.

Many petitions in favor of a local option law are being presented.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Stoughton is one of the attorneys for Hayes before the Electoral Commission. To show how much the republicans are willing to let fraud remain fraud, the extract below from Mr Stoughton's speech will show. Mr. Stoughton said:

The statute of Florida created a Returning Board, having capacity to certify the number of votes cast for electors, and to certify who were elected, and if that Board performed its duty, however mistaken, however clouded with error, however (if you please) tainted by fraud, and did ascertain, and did declare how many votes for particular sets of electors had been cast, and did certify and declare who were the persons who were elected electors, that ends all inquiry here.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION DECIDES FLORIDA IN FAVOR OF HAYES.

The electoral commission, as was published in the Reporter, is composed of 8 republicans and 7 democrats. The first action of the Commission was to order that it would not go back of the returns for evidence. This was carried by a party vote, the 8 republicans voting for it and the 7 democrats against. This cut out all evidence, that would prove there was fraud committed by the returning board in counting Florida for Hayes, and which had been clearly proven by the democratic committee, and by the recount ordered by the Supreme court of Florida which showed the first count in favor of Hayes to be a fraud and the second and honest count in favor of Tilden by 69 majority. This kind of evidence was cut out by the commission by the above party vote.

The second action of the board was to order that the commission would inquire into the eligibility of electors, this was carried by the 7 democrats and Judge Bradley voting "yes."

The Commission thereupon took up the return from Florida and without inquiring into the proven frauds decided on last Friday evening that the 4 electors of that state should be counted for Hayes, which was carried by the 8 republicans voting "yes."

A formal report to this effect was signed at 8:20 P. M. by Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar Miller, Morton and Strong, and was sent to the President of the Senate next morning.

The commission on Saturday morning made its report to the joint convention in favor of the Republican electors from Florida. The two houses separated. The Senate by a strict party vote ratified the action of the commission and took a recess; the House by a vote less strict, but still a party vote took a recess till Monday morning, 12.

The decision of the Commission was read in joint convention, from it we quote the ground upon which it based its decision:

"The ground of this decision stated briefly as required by said act is as follows: That it is not competent under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act to go into evidence aliunde, the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida, in and according to the determination and declaration of the appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or by counter proof, to show that they had not and that all proceedings of the courts, or acts of the Legislature, or of the Executive of Florida, subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day, are inadmissable for any such purpose."

After the reading of the decision, the presiding officer arose, and asked whether there was any objection to the decision.

Mr. Field (N. Y.) then rose and presented objections, which were thereupon read by the Clerk of the House. His objections were that the Commission reached its decision without hearing the proof of fraud and corruption, as taken by the two houses of Congress.

The House on Monday by a vote of 164 ayes to 104 nays rejected the decision of the commission. At 2.15 the two houses met in joint session to proceed with the count, when it was announced that as the two houses did not concur in ordering otherwise the decision will stand, and Florida was counted for Hayes. The count then proceeded—Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Kentucky were counted; then came Louisiana and with it objections, and it was sent to the Commission for settlement. The Louisiana case may take several days—we do not expect a decision to be reached in time for this week's Reporter.

The Electoral Commission is composed a majority of republicans, and this majority, by a party vote, decided it would not hear any evidence in the matter, and decided the Florida case accordingly—going as their party feelings inclined them.

The next work for the Electoral commission will be on the Louisiana case. On that the contest will be over the legality of the returning board itself, the law calling for five members who acted refusing to fill the vacancy. It will be claimed that there has been no canvass of the votes and that no electors have been appointed.

Prominent democrats say that the commission has adopted a line of procedure that must throw out the vote of Watts, the Oregon postmaster.

After Louisiana comes the Oregon case, besides which there are several cases of ineligible Hayes electors; all of these cases must be decided in favor of Hayes in order to make a majority for him, while if only a single one is decided in favor of Tilden it elects him. But if the majority should go on and decide without hearing proof of fraud which is established, then they will decide all as they did Florida, and the United States, for the first time in its history will present the spectacle of having a president who obtained the position by fraud and corruption clearly and plainly proven before the investigating committees, and confessed to boy some of the parties who had a hand in doing it.

Our state legislature has done nothing and is doing nothing. It's a regular draw—on pay.

A democrat the other day a little discouraged at the vote of Florida being counted for Hayes, thought there was no use in democrats nominating an honest man for office, and it had best try one of its biggest rascals and win. The Reporter thinks that plan would give the democrats no show at all—for if the biggest rascal is the winner then the rads will always get ahead.

Senator Cameron says the suit against him for breach of promise is stimulated by blacksmilers, who will be exposed. The Senator, some time ago, procured a situation for the plaintiff in the Treasury Department, but she was dismissed and he declined to have her restored.

THE TESTIMONY OF MADDOX, PICKETT AND LITTLEFIELD CORROBORATED BY OFFICIAL MEMORANDA.

Special to the World.

Washington, February 1.—Maddox made a clean breast to-day before the committee on powers and privileges of the house. Each detail of the plot to sell the stolen votes in the hands of the Louisiana returning board for $1,000,000 was given to the committee, and the cross examination by Judge Lawrence upon data suggested by Wilson, aided by Chandler and supplied by telegraphic dispatches from prominent republicans absent from the city, failed to shake his testimony.

The strongest evidence is yet to come. Governor Kellogg said, in conversation this evening, that the case against the republicans would be hopeless only when all the members of the returning board were implicated therein. Evidence in completion proof of this fact will be submitted before the committee, if not to-morrow, at an early day.

JOHN MORRISSEY CORROBORATES PICKETT.

Albany, Feb. 1.—Senator Morrissey was questioned this evening in reference to the statement made by Col. J. F. Pickett before the congressional committee of an interview with him in relation to the Louisiana returning board. He fully corroborates the testimony of Pickett on that point. He further asserts that there was a time after the election prior to the announcement of the decision of the returning board, that the declaration could have been had in favor of Tilden for money, and that, too, without approaching anywhere near the sum mentioned by Colonel Pickett.

LITTLEFIELD TESTIFIES AGAIN.

Washington, February 2.—The senate committee of which Senator Howe is chairman, and who are investigating the conduct of the late elections in Louisiana examined to-day Mr. J. F. Littlefield one of the clerks of the Louisiana returning board who in a statement made a few days ago before the Morrison committee of the house confessed having changed the figures of the returns from Vernon parish, Louisiana, so that the votes cast for the democrats at polls No. 2 and 9 of this parish were counted for the republicans. In his testimony today Mr. Littlefield stated that the republican figures which were altered by himself, came into the hands of the Morrison investigating committee through his uncle, Mr. Spearing, to whom witness gave the returns. He also stated that Mr. Spearing is a republican but a Nicholls man; that he gave the returns to Spearing without compensation; that a few days before doing so Spearing had introduced witness to a man named Gifford, a bank examiner, and witness told Spearing in the presence of Gifford of the existence of the return which had been changed. Gifford told witness if he would go to Washington with him (Gifford) the secretary would give him Gifford $100,000 for the returns. Witness would not go because he would not set a price on himself. He was not for sale. He regretted what he had done and wanted to get out of the difficulty without having it known that he had changed the figures of a return. He afterwards stated that the $100,000 was to come from the secretary of the national party, or the treasury of the republican committee.

ONE OF WELLS' STATEMENTS REFUTED.

New Orleans, February 6.—The following telegraphic correspondence took place yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1877.
Duncan F. Kenner, New Orleans:

Wells testifies to-day that you offered him $200,000 to count the vote for Tilden. E. A. BURKE.

New Orleans, February 5, 1877.
E. A. Burke, Washington, D. C.:

Had Wells stated the truth he would have said he (Wells) asked for $200,000 to count the vote of Louisiana as actually cast in the ballot-boxes. I replied I did not have the money. If deemed necessary I can come to Washington. D. F. KENNER.

Just after the Returning Board's promulgation of the vote, Mr. Kenner met Wells in the street, and said to him: "Why, Wells, how could you do such a thing as that?" to which Wells replied: "Why, you all would not do anything for me." "You must have been paid handsomely," said Mr. Kenner. "You bet!" answered Wells. Mr. Kenner is one of the best known and most respected citizens of New Orleans.

HARD TIMES IN FRANCE.

Versailles, Feb. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Ordinaire (Radical Republican), member for Lyons, questioned the Government as to what steps it intended to take to alleviate the distress among the workmen of Lyons. M. Ordinaire said that fifty thousand operatives were thrown out of employment in consequence of low wages and the dearness of raw silk, which has risen eighty per cent. in price.

A Petition is now in circulation beseeching congress to appropriate $50,000 to be expended in another effort to reach the North pole. It is now proposed to plan a colony of persons as near the North pole as possible who are to take advantage of any favorable opening that may occur for accomplishing the daring project upon which so much money and so many lives have been wasted. It is to be hoped that this scheme, however, promising or feasible it may seem to be, will not meet with any encouragement from the government. If $50,000 were expended in getting a colony of adventurers located near the pole it might cost $500,000 to get them away again, and the government by its initial outlay would be committed to the inevitable yearly or tri-yearly expenditure which would be incurred in trips of inquiry and supply.

McClure's Times says the republicans are scared and the democrats frightened. We think by the time it is over that Hayes will be scared and the republicans frightened.

THE SIOUX WAR.

A Five Hours' Fight With Crazy Horse along the Tongue River.

St Paul, Feb 6—The following has just been received via Bozeman and Helena:

HEADQUARTERS, COMMAND ON THE YELLOWSTONE, Jan. 20. 1877.

I have the honor to report that this command fought hostile tribes of Cheyenne and Ogallala Sioux under Crazy Horse in skirmishes on the 1st, 3d and 7th of January, and in a five hours' engagement on the 8th inst. Their camp, consisting of some 500 lodges, extended three miles along the valley of the Tongue river, below Hanging Woman's creek. They were driven through the canons of the Wolf or Panther Mountains, in the direction of the Big Horn Mountains. Their fighting strength outnumbered mine by two or three to one, but by taking advantage and their loss is known to be very severe. Our loss is three killed and eight wounded. They fought entirely dismounted and charged on foot to within fifty yards of Capt Casey's line but were taken in front and flank by Capt. Butler's and Lieut. McDonald's companies. They were whipped at every point and driven from the field, and pursued as far as my limited supplies and worn-down animals would carry my command. The Indians appear to have plenty of arms and ammunition, but otherwise are in a destitute condition. Some of the prisoners now in our hands were captured with frozen limbs, and were living on horse meat. The weather has been very severe, and the snow from one foot to three feet deep. The command is in good condition. (Signed)

NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

FOUR MEN BURIED ALIVE.

Allentown, Pa., February 6.—A frightful accident occurred yesterday at the iron-ore mine of Daniel Lanes at Hensingerville, Lehigh County, Pa., twelve miles from Allentown. While workmen were digging ore the ground caved in upon them, burying Henry Hunsberger, Lewis Engle, Riese Lewis and David Frederick under ten feet of earth. The three first named were killed, and Frederick sustained very serious injuries, but will probably recover.

FUNERAL RITES.—At the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Burrell, the services were opened by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., of New York, who performed the liturgical services and offered a fervent prayer. Rev. Alfred Hiller, the life-long and intimate friend of the deceased, preached a beautiful and touching sermon, after which Revs. J. C. Duy and Kline made appropriate remarks; Revs. Wenner and Dunbar also taking part in the services. Quite a number of clergymen were present, among them Rev. Dr. Krotel, of New York; Rev. I. K. Funk, Rev. R. Neumann, Rev. Mr. Schultz, of the Moravian Church; Rev. Dr. Fulton, of the Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Wild, of the Elm Place Congregational Church and others.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly has taken rank as the largest most liberally illustrated, and cheapest family magazine of general reading. Its pages are large, typography beautiful and clear, engravings first-class, and its price is within the reach of all classes. We have in the February Number acceptable articles from the pens of the ablest writers including A. B. Guernsey, Leonard Scott Alfred Tennyson, Robert Morris, LL. D., J. E. Norse, United States Navy, Professor C. A. Joy, and others of known ability. Its 128 beautiful pages, 100 illustrations and able contributions furnished for 20 cents, give it the largest circulation of any monthly published in America. Those of our readers who reside at a distance from book-stores and news-dealers will do well to send $2 50, the subscription price to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street New York and receive the Monthly for one year, postage free.

—All taverns are watering places—you get it in your whisky.

—Simon Cameron says the only thing he hates about the breach of promise case, is that the laugh comes on him in his old days. Well he could have had it otherwise, only then there might have some little squaling come in on him instead of the laugh—for she is not over 40.

The Altoona Mirror says: A Williamsport man was robbed of nearly $1,500 whilst on the cars from Clearfield to Tyrone. He was under the influence of liquor when he reached Tyrone, and could not account for his loss.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

London, February 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta reports that a gunpowder explosion has occurred at Adhemabad by which fifty persons were killed and one thousand wounded.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE.—Fifty pages—300 Illustrations, with descriptions of thousands of the best flowers and vegetables in the world, and the way to grow them—all for a Two Cent postage stamp. Printed in German and English.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Gardan, 50 cents in paper; in elegant cloth covers, $1.00. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS are planted by a million people in America. See Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents.

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All my publications are printed in English and German. Address,

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VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—A beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Flower Plate with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first Number for this year, just issued in German and English.

Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden, in paper 50 cents; with elegant covers $1 00.

Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine Illustrations, and six Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 65 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. Printed in German and English.

Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Vick's Catalogue—300 illustrations, only 2 cents. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

—ST. CLOUD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.—On a recent visit to Philadelphia we stopped at the St. Cloud hotel. The pleasure of our sojourn was made complete by the cordial welcome we met on our arrival, and the attention we received while there. This hotel is certainly the most comfortable and complete in the city. Situated in the midst of the wholesale and retail business houses, and convenient to all the places of amusement. Since the exhibition the house has been thoroughly renovated; the frescoing is beautiful, while the new carpets and painting generally add to the cheerfulness scarcely to be imagined. Mr. G. W. Mullin has admitted his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to assist him. In the future the firm will be G. W. Mullin & Co. This house is certainly deserving of patronage, as it was the only one which did not raise the price on account of the Centennial, and endeavor to extend the same comforts, as it has previously, to every one. We advise all contemplating a visit to stop at the St. Cloud.

St. Valentine's day is past and with it the joy of the urchins who received a "valentine."

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE

This institution is beautifully located in Gettysburg, county-seat of Adams co. No ordinary interest attaches to the town of Gettysburg itself. It is the place where the decisive battle of our late bloody strife was fought and where rebellion received its most stunning blow. The famous Katalysine spring and hotel, located one mile from town, have their share of summer excursionists. The beautiful cemetery where lie the noble dead of our country, the grand monument erected to their memory. These and many other attractions make Gettysburg more than ordinarily interesting to the student and traveler. The people of Gettysburg one of the most kindly you can find any where. No one need fear for lack of attention should he become sick. Many students can certify to the hospitality of the citizens of the town. The institution itself is under the most admirable management. Its corps of professors is the most gentlemanly and able. Two literary societies, affording weekly opportunity for debate and exercise of oratory, and a splendidly furnished gymnasium for muscular development, are accessible to every student. Its curriculum is the most thorough. This college has sent out men who to-day occupy positions of the highest trust in all departments of life. A preparatory department is also located in Gettysburg, where students are prepared for college. Young men desiring to fit themselves for positions of honor will find Penn's College all that they could desire. Parents wishing their sons to be well taken care of mentally and physically, send them to Penn's College. Gettysburg is accessible by railroad three times a day. W. E. F.

For the Reporter.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

A sower went out to sow his seed: and as he sowed, some fell by the wayside, and it was trodden down, and the fowls of the air devoured it. And some fell upon a rock; and as soon as it was sprung up, it withered away because it lacked moisture. And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprang up with it and choked it. And other fell on good ground and sprang up and bare fruit an hundred fold, Lk. 8 5-8

What might this parable be? Ans: The sower is Christ, His apostles, ministers etc. The seed is the word of God. The four different kinds of ground indicates the different kinds of hearers. There may be good soil and good seed and no crop—not one in a thousand be saved in one congregation, while not one in forty will be lost in another. The fault may be in the ground. Wayside hearers are indifferent and thoughtless hearers. In this case the devil directs the mind and the individual thinks of other things until the minister closes the bible, pronounces the benediction and the congregation is dismissed, and what now; the unfortunate hearer goes back home empty; text, sermon—all lost. The fowls of the air devoured it. Stony ground hearers are hard hearted hearers. The seed has no rest in the understanding, memory, will, and affections, and, therefore in temptation they fall away. The plainness and simplicity of God's word offends them. Thorny ground hearers are worldly minded hearers. The pleasures, riches and horrors of the world act like thorns and choke them, they do not know how sweet the word of God is. Good ground hearers are the attentive and pious, who retain, believe, apply and practice the word. They let their light shine, Math. 5.16.

The moral application of this parable is manifest and significant. Christ seeks the salvation of men, therefore, he teaches and instructs simply, yet earnestly. To render his teaching effectual He illustrated truth by parables. He compares the word to seed. The seed is the word. In the first creation, the word of God was the seed out of which all creatures sprang. So in the new creation the word of God is the seed, James 1.18. Of his own will he gat he us with the word of truth, Mark 16: 16. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, John 7:38. He that believeth on me as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. The word of God is the seed from which the new creature grows. As seed has an active principle and will spring up unless killed by accidental injuries; so the word of God has a quickening power to regenerate and make alive dead souls, if we suffer it to take root in our hearts. As there is an invisible power to cause seed to germinate and grow to perfection. So there is an unseen power to cause the seed of God's word to adhere, grow and develop itself into a man or woman in Christ Jesus. This seed and this hidden power (in spiritual s the holy spirit) must come in contact with each other, in order that the seed may fructify, grow and increase. Christ does as the sower does. The farmer ploughs and harrows, Christ ploughs and harrows—both the law and tribulation plagues, etc., to break and mellow down the ground and prepare it for the seed. The sower scatters the seed, Christ did the same Himself and sent out others to do so. A good sower sows plentifully and not sparingly—Christ sowed plentifully—with his hand, indicating that we should teach by example as well as by precept. The husbandman waits patiently for the harvest, day after day. So Christ waits. Illustration, the barren fig tree, he digs about it and dungs it. It is the last thing that he will do to cut it down, only after patience has been altogether exhausted. A word of encouragement comes in here very opportunely, viz. Both sower and reaper shall be rewarded. It don't matter, therefore, whether a man sow or reap, if faithful, he will be rewarded. Christ seeks the salvation of the soul earnestly. This is evident from the fact that he sows both on good and bad ground, wayside and thorny. Christ is in earnest to save careless, worldly and hard hearted sinners Mic, 7:4 That we may be saved, it is necessary to be well hedged and fenced (guarded) radicated and fruitful. So that the birds of the air cannot get the good seed—fleshy lusts and worldly affections pick it up. Many are so thoughtless they can not say the Lord's prayer, must begin half a dozen times before they get through. Well might Luther say that one spiritual motion is worth more than twenty sermons. The love of the world must be rooted out and the love of Christ be implanted. In short we must be fruitful, 2 Peter 1:1,6,7,8, abounding in good works, faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and charity. In conclusion observe carefully the gradation of soil in our parable, wayside, stony ground, and good ground. In the first the seed perished, did not spring up at all. In the second it sprang up, but withered away. In the third it sprang up and bore fruit, but not to perfection. In the fourth it yielded a harvest of perfect grain. Reader, what kind of soil are you? Examine, enrich it, fertalize it, or the sower, (preacher) seed, seasons—all may be good and still have no fruit. You must enrich the soil J. F.

For the Reporter.

KIND WORDS.

By S. S. Meyer.

Kind words can never die,
Heaven gave them birth;
Wing'd with a smile they fly
All o'er the earth.

Kind words the angels brought,
Kind words our Saviour taught,
Sweet melodies of thought,
Who knows their worth?

Kind words our Saviour taught,
While sinners round him stood;
Kind words the apostles taught,
When Christ had left their part.

Kind words can never die,
Heaven gave them birth;
Wing'd with a smile, they fly
All o'er the earth.

ZION & SUBURBS.

Auction every day this week.

There are not as many bankrupts as misers.

The Evangelical congregation of this place purchased a very fine organ for their church. Persons attending their services hereafter, will no doubt, be treated to first class music.

Hon. Wm. Johnson of Philadelphia is passing the winter with us with a view of restoring his health. He is an uncle of Dr. P. S. Fisher.

A new firm, Garbrick & Co., will open a new store in the upper end of town on the 1st of April. The store house is now being erected.

Our cornet band is now giving a series of concerts. Their entertainments are interspersed by violin soloes, songs, duetts, &c.

Hew Mor must evidently be writing a comic almanac, as headvertised for phunny pictures to be sent him on Valentine day. If Hew had kept cool and said nothing about it he would have gotten lots of suitable illustrations in behalf of his undertaking; but as it is too late to get an almanac out for '77, the people don't wish to destroy the novelty of his issue for next year, by transmitting him pictures that may become stale before that time. However if he persists in going ahead with his project for the latter half of this year, the champion sausage eaters of Grangerville suggest that a cut of "Joe Paxon" would make a charming frontispiece.

CON DENCER.

GREAT SPELLING MATCH.—Snydertown Feb. 5.—ED. REPORTER: One of the most heated and interesting spelling contests that ever occurred in Centre county, took place here on Friday evening, Jan. 26. It originated in a challenge of H. H Harshberger, teacher here, to Dryridge school, Clinton county, J. M. Zimmerman, teacher. At half past seven the house was called to order by Mr. Harshberger, and all necessary arrangements were made to go to work; the house was filled to its utmost capacity, all looking forward to a close contest between the rival schools.

But, alas! a strange fancy sprang upon Mr. Zimmerman's mind, and we presume he imagined some evil prognostications, and withdrew from the contest, which created considerable excitement and with it considerable parleying between the contestants, which ended in a proposition by Mr. Zimmerman to spell Clinton against Centre county, which was accepted by Mr. Harshberger, who then announced to the audience that the contest would be conducted on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils. But a close observer could not fail to hear Mr. Harshberger soliloquize in the language of Dryden: "We yield on barley, but are stormed in vain." Sides were chosen, which stood, 24 of Clinton to 21 of Centre. Mr. Harshberger was chosen to pronounce during the evening. Two rounds were spelled in which Clinton missed five and Centre one. It was next suggested to spell down, which was agreed upon. And now the cannonade opened, and the sides hurled the shot and shell into each other with Herculean force; and one after another is seen dropping out of the line on either side.

After one hour's contest the sides stood 14 of Centre to 4 of Clinton. Mr. Zimmerman now claimed that it was no longer fair to spell word for word, and suggested that the words be passed around, which was objected to by Centre, but after considerable parley, that point was yielded by Centre, not on account of its fairness, but for the sake of peace and harmony. A few moments later and the contest is ended, Centre coming out victorious, 4 of of Mr. Harshberger's pupils still holding the floor: Elmer Emerick, Samuel Martin, Edwin Walter and Miss Kate Shaffer. At the close Clinton county manifested a spirit of dissatisfaction, when Mr. Harshberger challenged to spell them with the 3 boys above mentioned, but the challenge was not accepted. This is the fourth contest Mr. Harshberger's school has had this winter, and at each contest victory was written anew of its banner. Among the spellers on the side of old Centre not belonging to the schools of our district were Misses Rosa Wood and Laura Graham, of Bellefonte, Ida Gobble of Snydertown, Mollie Gates of Nittany, Hattie Swartz of Hublersburg. Messrs. John and David Brown and Moses Romick of Hublersburg. A CITIZEN.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

HARDWARE!

IRON,

STEEL,

SADDLERY WARE,

COACH WARE,

WOODEN WARE,

WALL PAPERS,

LAMPS,

PICTURE FRAMES,

WINDOW SHADES,

at the lowest Cash Prices, at

F. G. FRANCISCUS,
Lewistown, Sept. 20. 1876. sept 28.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

:o:

House, Sign, and ORNAMENLAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of

GRAINING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND CALCIMINING,
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges most reasonable.

J. N. DUNKLE & CO.,
15 feb tf. Spring Mills, Pa.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

ARCH STREET, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

DEAR SIR:—Since the close of the exhibition, the St. Cloud has been repainted and frescoed, parlors re-furnished, new carpets, &c. The house in all its appointments is unsurpassed for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone.

Mr. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullin & co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, We are, respectfully,

$3 00 PER DAY. G. W MULLIN & CO.
JOSH. D. BAKER, Room Clerk. J. T. STYLES, Cashier. 1m

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s
STORE.

Humes' New Block

BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,

Wooden and
Willow,
Glass and
Queensware,

All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and makegood goods a speciality; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.
H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCE-SOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE,
and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLE

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY FEB. 15, 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 627, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec'l. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEELACHER, Sec't. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The Millheim band gave a concert at Mifflinburg last Saturday evening.

——Valentines & Co., H. Herman, manager, keep the latest style of goods, a few doors below the post-office, Bellefonte.

——Work on the railroad has commenced again. Ice prevented getting ties, which caused a short stop, week before last.

——D. Moyer thinks there is coal on his farm in Sugar valley. He found something black that burns like coal. Hope it's the genuine article.

——We are requested to say that persons —more particularly boys—having no business in the grave-yard at the Reformed church, are requested not to enter the same, as the trustees will feel obliged to apply the law to trespassers.

——Mr. Wm. Henny, of near the Fort moves to Millheim in the spring, and Samuel Kreamer of near Millheim will move upon Mr. Henny's farm. Peter Rearick moves from Old Fort to one of Reynolds' farms on Buffalo Run.

——Wm. Kerlin, of Milesburg, has rented Duncan's Mill, at Spring Mills; Mr. Ossman, present miller, goes to the Stone Mill.

——The cars run up to Paddy mountain now, within five miles of this Valley, and the ballasting from Paddy mountain to Spring Mills is finished and ready for track.

——If you are out of work send your address to M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, New York.

——"J. M. S." Send us your full name and will publish your communication. All printing offices require this. Authors' names are never made known by us.

——We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Auman & Dunkle, plain and fancy painters.

——If you wish to drink a nice cup of tea and sleep and dream pleasantly on it, here is a recipe that we guarantee will work. Take a pint of boiling water then put in the ordinary quantity of tea bought at Sechler's famed grocery, where the best and purest teas are kept, and add sugar and cream to taste.

——R. H. Duncan sold his store-house at Spring Mills, to Is. Grenoble, at $4,000. Mr. Grenoble intends removing his store into it.

——We have received the first No. of the "Pennsylvania College Monthly," Gettysburg, Pa. It is nicely made up, and filled with topics of interest to students as well as others. Prof. Bikle, editor; price $1.25, per year.

——Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough, use Dr. Bull's cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price, 25 cents.

——By advertisement in another column it will be seen that Prof. Fortney will open a preparatory school in this place, commencing April 26, next. Of Mr. Fortney's qualifications as a teacher we need not speak, as he has held prominent positions in that profession already and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Such an institution is very desirable here. It will be a great convenience and benefit to the citizens of this locality who wish to educate their sons and daughters and prepare them for college. Let every encouragement be given to the Penns Valley Institute.

——Business men that do the fair thing in all respects at all times and who treat all alike, are the ones that should receive the support of the community. Among those at Bellefonte who have lived up to this rule, is the well known firm of Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block at Bellefonte, who keep one of the best regulated groceries in this state. This is no meaningless puff, but a fact acknowledged by all who have dealt with them or been there. They make it their study to keep a complete line of everything pertaining to their branch of trade and the best always. These are points worthy to be remembered when you need groceries. We ask nothing more than that you give them a trial to find out whether we have shot over the mark—we know every honest man will say that we have not said more than is a fact. You will besides, find them as pleasant and accommodating gentlemen to deal with as can be found anywhere.

——Almost within a week's time three of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Potter township were called away by the messenger of death. Mr. Samuel Huston, one of the early inhabitants of this valley, died on 7th, aged 89 years. On last Saturday evening the same messenger called upon Mr. Wm. Allison, sr., of Potters Mills, aged 84, years, and about the same hour upon Mr. Peter Ruble, aged 74 years. These men were old citizens here and highly respected.

We believe it is not more than twelve months since the four oldest citizens of Potter township, Dr Wm. Wilson, Barny Wagner, Sam'l Huston and Wm. Allison, sr., had a social meeting;—of the four Dr. Wilson only remains, the rest have gone to that bourn from whence no traveller returns.

——One of the neatest and most useful articles we know of is "Cocoa-Camphorine," it cures chapped hands, sore lips tetter &c, can be carried in the vest pocket and only costs 25 cts. It is manufactured by F. Potts Green, Bellefonte Pa. and will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Every merchant in our county should be supplied with it.

——Sale of Henry Duck, dec'd, late of Gregg twp., on Feb. 23.

Elizabeth M'Clintic's sale, Earleystown, March 1.

Hugh Larrimer's sale, Centre Hill, March 2.

B. Stam's sale, near Boalsburg, on 7th March, farm stock.

——Wm. R. Henney's sale, near Old Fort, March 9.

——C. C. Keller's sale, Centre Hall, March 14.

——Sam'l Hess, jr., sale, near Pine Grove, farm stock, March 15.

——Wm. Colyer's, sale, in the Loop, March 17.

——PUBLIC SALES.—Mr. George Koch, of Centre Hall, has first class ability in crying sales. If you wish a good sale, you must have a good Auctioneer, and if you employ Mr. Koch, he will render the utmost satisfaction, and at the most reasonable charges. Apply to him early if you wish to secure him George is fully up to the business from past experience. 18 Jan 3m.

——Oysters by the quart at Spicknry-er's cash store, Centre Hall, Pa. tf

FARMS TO LEASE.—
The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

——THE ROSTRUM.—Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., by his perseverance and well directed efforts, has attained the rostrum, so far as meritorious Pianos and Organs are concerned, and with the ancient philosopher, can with confidence proclaim the much abused word "Eureka;" his insruments give unmistakable evidence of it; the Press applaud them, and those who have thoroughly tested them express their entire satisfaction in the most happy manner. He wishes good substantial agents in proper vicinities. You who contemplate purchasing an instrument, or desire an agency, write for particulars, 1m

——Mrs. Hamill, wife of Rev. Dr. Hamill, died a few days ago. Her funeral took place on Wednesday 14.

An attempt was made the other week by a girl aged 14 years, to poison Dr. Geary of Beech Creek who with Dr. Tibbens and wife occupied a house with Mr. Howard Hobly. The girl put strychnine into the coffee. The bitterness of the coffee betrayed the danger to the two families and the girl being accused confessed the deed.

——Benj. How, residing on Jack's Mountain, 5 miles east of Lewistown, hung himself on Saturday morning 3rd.

——Spring is coming and many of our readers may need new furniture, such as chamber and parlor sets, bedsteads, chairs wool or hair mattresses, or something else in the line of house furniture, if so, they will find a large and elegant stock always on hand, city or homemade, at Brachbills, on Spring st., Bellefonte. He has reduced his prices to suit the times, and we guarantee will render satisfaction in anything you buy from him. Go and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Jan. 31, by Sample & McNitt:
Wheat, red, $1.35.
Barley, 55.
Corn, .45
Oats, to 28.
Rye, .55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.60.
Butter, 25
Eggs, 30.
Lard 09

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Preparatory School will open at CENTRE HALL, on THE LAST THURSDAY, (26) in April, 1877, and continue ten weeks. Students of both sexes will be prepared for College, Teaching and Business. Tuition from $5 to $8 per term. Board per week, $2.50 to 2.75.
Address,
G. W. FORTNEY.
15feb 3mo Howard, Pa.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals for the building of a school-house in "Plum Grove" sub-district, Potter twp., will be received by the board of Directors, on or before Wednesday, Feb. 28. For specifications inquire of Jacob Dinges. The board of Directors, reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and will meet at Centre Hall, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of receiving and acting on said proposals can be handed to any of the Directors, or sent by mail to the Secretary.
By order of Board of Directors,
WM. A. KERR,
Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.—
The undersigned will offer at his residence near Old Fort,
On Thursday, March 8th, 1877.
1 GOOD DRIVING MARE, 4 years old, 2 year old colt, 2 cows, 2 year old bull, 2 head young cattle, new spring wagon, Reaper & Mower, Cornscraper, plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Rakes, Forks, Chains, Harness, Plow-gears and other gears, Land roller, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known. WM. R. HENNEY.

PUBLIC SALE.—
The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence in
Centre Hall, Wednesday, March 14,
at one o'clock, p. m., the following personal property, to wit:
1 YEARLING COLT, TWO COWS one of which will be fresh, the other is part Alderny.
1 BREEDING SOW, 7 SHOATS, 1 family sled, 1 sett double harness, 1 sett single harness, 1 cutting bench, large chop box, and other farming utensils
Household Furniture.
1 coal stove, No. 9 cook stove, 1 radiant light, self feeder, Tables, chairs, bedsteads secretary, carpets, tub- and meat vessels.
feb 15 C. C KELLER.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1876 to Jan. 1st 1877.
D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

	DR.	
Jan 1, 1877.		
To amount outstanding taxes, January 1st 1876	$37,936 96	
To amount taxes assessed for 1876	35,015 49	
To amount from Commissioners of Centre county	13,036 51	
To amount received from Unseated Lands	3,780 25	
To amount received from Redemption of Unseated Lands	1,206 12	
To amount transferred from Military Fund	71 73	
To amount in hands of Attorneys for collection prior to 1874	375 41	
To amount balance due Treasurer at settlement	4,790 53—$96,214 00	
Jan. 1st 1877.	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes Jan 1 1877	$42,428 60	
By amount warrants paid	50,071 32	
By amount exonerations and Commissions allowed Collectors	1,704 08	
By amount Stationery for Treasurer's Office	10 00	
By amount Treasurer's Salary	2,000 00—$96,214 00	
By balance due Treasurer	$4,790 53	

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

January 1st, 1877.	DR.	
To balance received of Treasurer Mitchell	$1,160 83	
To amount outstanding Taxes, January 1st 1876	5,618 13	
To amount Taxes assessed for 1876	3,788 76—$10,567 72	
January 1st 1877.	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes January 1, 1877	$6,391 56	
By amount State Treasurer's receipts	3,570 84	
By amount Exonerations and Commission allowed Collectors	264 79	
By amount Treasurer's Commission	76 21	
By amount in hands of Treasurer at settlement	264 32—$10,567 72	
To balance at settlement due state	$264 32	

MILITIA FUND.

January 1st 1877.	DR.	
To amount outstanding Taxes January 1st 1876	134 88—	$134 88
	CR.	
By amount outstanding Taxes January 1st 1877	$59 38	
By amount Treasurer's Commission	3 77	
By amount transferred to county account	71,73—	$134,88

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of Centre county, and find them correct.
Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of January, A. D. 1877.
WM. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GREIST, (Seal.) } Auditors.
J. M. GILLILAND, (Seal.)

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.

A C Hinton on account balance due	$116 47
Samuel Gramley on account balance due	327 15
J N Hall, services	461 91
Andrew Gregg services	600 87
H A Mingle services	388 69— $1,895 09
Commissioners Clerk.	
J S Barnhrat, balance due 1875	$48 89
J S Barnhart services	967 47— $1,006 36
Jury Commissioners.	
M Grove for services, 1876	$20 20
County Auditors.	
A J Griest for services	$20 00
Jos Gilliland for services	20 00
Wm McFarlane for services	30 00
Jas F Weaver for services as clerk	30 00— $120 00
Improvement and Repairs.	
Agnew Moore work Jail as per contract	2,243 77
Geo Tate architect at Jail	187 03
T E Lyman tin pipe and tinning	71 20
Jacob Gordon plastering	28 75
H G Williams painting and papering	85 00
D K Geise repairing lighting rods at jail	43 00
Car Co lumber for jail	48 26
Jno Mallery blacksmith work at jail	12 88
H T Twitmire tinning at jail	54 00
Chas Garner repairs at range jail	3 00
Geo Weaver hauling range to jail	1 00
S B Bell repairs at jail	3 50
James Haley Fixing furnace at jail	1 50
Henry Walker carpenter work	14 98
S A Brew jail repairs	3 10
H Hoffman carpenter work at jail	5 37— $2,805 84
Ordinary Expenses.	
Nora M'Callister washing for prisoners	127 50
Robert McKnight gas for court house and jail	435 00
J R & C T Alexander coal for court house and jail	447 43
J H Dobbins medical services 1875	35 00
J H Dobbins medical services 1876	100,00
B Galbraith on services as janitor and bal	365 00
B Galbraith court Crier	108 00
D S Keller for agricultural Society	100 00
Western penitentiary keeping convicts	378 90
Insane hospital Danville for Insane	1,400 65
Jurors pay	5,236 85
Assessors for assessing and Registering	1,554 00
Road views	560 85
Election expenses	1,708 87
Refunding unseated lands	1,401 52
Redemption unseated lands	1,081 11
Refunding taxes overpaid	185 36
Constables' pay	489 80
Tipstave pay	360 44
J H Vosburg court reporter	510 00
Insurance on public buildings	55 00
Bridge views and engineers pay at Bridges	170 47
J D Spering on co bridge at Curtin's	1,766 00
H D Yeager on co bridge at Julian	998 99
M W Cowdrick on bridge at Penns Creek	400 00
Premiums on collections	50 00
Commissioners notes paid	9,738 15
Interest on notes and Bonds	2,452 59
Commission on Lunacy	15 00
Commonwealth costs paid	2,988 53
Scalp premiums	844 29
Teachers Institute	187 86
Inquest on dead bodies	62 96
Road damages paid	250 00
B F Shaffer summoning jury Jan 1st 1876	58 30
L W Munson on account	2,000 00
J B Mitchell balance due as treasurer	2,166 08
C M Bower com attorney	75 00
H Y Schtzer stationery bills	107 18
Jno H Morrison for his office	25 00
Jno M Dermot repairs at jail and court house	85 00
D Woodring chandilier at jail	20 62
F McCumsey bill for plastering	3 50
J L Spangler papering office	8 20
D Garman horse hire 1875	13 50
Commissioners expenses to examing bridges	25 00
Commissioners expenses delivering election papers duplicates &c	137 25
Wm Galbraith plumbing	9 25
W S Wolf repairs to pipe	90
Wm Wetzler Stove and pipe	8 85
J S Mallory repairs vault door	1 00
J M Lieb whitewashing jail	6 50
Wm Mann for pens 4 25 " duplicates 41 25 " Books register's office 25 00	76 50
Wm Mann indictment docket 7 00	77 50
Henry Hoffman desk and stool	8 50
Jno Boal wood for jail	7 00
Rothrock wood for jail	2 00
Jno Lutz wood for jail	2 00
Morris Furey wood for jail	5 00
Wm Spear wood for jail	2 00
J D Shugert wood for jail	32 00
Geo Hoys wood for jail	2 00
Wm L Spicer wood for jail	2 00
Wm L Spicer wood for jail	1 50
Jas O'Brian ballot boxes	4 00
A Williams books and stationery	74 05
Adams Express co charges on books &c	1 00
Wilson & Hicks Hardware &c	4 40
T A Hicks & bro hardware	7 70
Hoffer & Kline clothing for prisoners	10 40
Jas O'Brian repairs to furniture	1 00
A Sussman grass seed for yard	75
John J Tower handcuffs for jail	32 35
D Bolinger chairs for commissioners office	8 50
W A Tobins lock for recorder's office	1 00
J & J Harris hardware bill	13 26
I Guggenheimer clothing for prisoners	11 63
B L Thomas for pens	2 50
Cleaning office	2 00
G W Foote paper and advertiseing	4 50
The Deschner repairs to handcuffs &c	5 85
H Hoffman Carpenter work at jail	1 50
John T Johnson stamps and box rent	27 94
Wm Galbraith repairs to wall paper	9 00
W Twitmire repairs to stove &c	6 50
Jacob Shrom binding matting	1 50
Joseph Bros bill repairs court room	2 85
Jno Brackbill repairs to chairs	6 00
Doak and Honberger bill printing C H	13 75
Jno Rote horse hire	2 00
E A Smith tinning at court house roof	3 21
N A Lucas ice for c the room	1 80
D W G ean ice	60
Barbara Smith care of insane pauper	10 50
J S Mallory repairing locks at jail	1 00
L Woods kindling wood court house	2 00
W Porter chopping wood court house	2 00
Penn RR co freight on range	6 70
Spangler & Foster lawn blo	

D A Musser treasurers advertising unseated lands 6 00
Advertising treasurer's sales of land bought by county 390 00
W A Tobias books for Recorder's office 34 00
W A Tobias chattel mortgage index 10 00
W C Heinle work on commonwealth docket 5 00
W Rothrock running county line 8 00
J N Hall an expense of surveyers county line 70 00
W H Wilkinson 18 00
A Dunlap 6 00
Jos Dewling 35 00
W W Rothrock 8 00
Wm P Mitchell 20 00
Jno Confenhaver, board of surveyors 55 29 220 29
Foster & Stevenson Election law 1 25
Spangler & Foster horse hire 2 00
T J McCollough horse hire 1 50
H Hariman carpenter work court house 1 84
Jno Kelly load of wood for jail 2 00
Dan'l Garman boarding Jurors 6 00
Joseph bros ticking for jail 7 56
Dan'l Derr gas fixtures 4 50
Order of Series of 1875 paid 592 40—$42, 956 63
Order road funds unseated lands 4,243 83
Order of poor funds unseated lands 2,468 55
$6,712 38

Printing Bills.

P Gray Meek on account bill rendered	950 40
E T Tuten on account bill rendered	107 80
Fred Kurtz on account bill rendered	209 00— $1,267 20
Total expenditures	$50,071 32

L. W. MUNSON Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

Jan 4, 1877.	DR.	
To cash on account	$2,000 00	
To fine received of Galbraith	5 60	
To two gross pens	2 25	
To amount costs and fines collected	218 20	
To balance	1,330 11—	$3,555 56
Jan 4, 1877.	CR.	
By bill commonwealth costs	201 61	
By boarding prisoners	1,815 00	
By publishing court proclamations	81 20	
By publishing election proclamations	56 20	
By taking prisoners to penitentiary	691 00	
By desk, beds etc. for jail	380 05	
By taking insane persons to asylum	96 00	
By borough order	22 50	
By watching prisoners 92 nights	370 00	
By watching prisoners 92 nights	184 00—	$3,555 56
Balance due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$1,330 11.	

STATE OF PA. } SS.
CENTRE CO. }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of the assembly entitled "an act relating to county and townships and county and township offices" we met at the commissioners' office, Bellefonte on the first Monday in January 1877, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this nineteenth day of January, A. D., 1877.
W. McFARLANE, (Seal.)
A. J. GREIST, (Seal.) } Auditors.
J. M. GILLILAND (Seal.)

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1876 to the first day of January 1877.
Attest, J. NEWLIN HALL,
H. BECK, ANDREW GREGG,
Clerk. H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS, Jan. 1, 1877.

1871.		
H Carten, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger Benner	141 88	
Jno Shaffer Walker	130 29—	$478 95
1872		
W Riddles Philipsburg	63 69	
Thos Marshall Benner	16 95	
J Ward Hainesmoon	256 97	
David Robb Liberty	14 52	
James Gates Snow Shoe	324 79—	$676 92
1873.		
Charles Brown Bellefonte	360 76	
D B Malone Boggs	136 91	
L C Rearick Marion	250 07	
Jos Ross Spring	162 07	
W Riddle Philipsburg	104 08—$1,013 89	
1874		
Michael Shaffer Walker	106 88	
Jos Fox Bellefonte	973 11	
W Riddles Philipsburg	957 54	
E H Carr Milesburg	267 45	
David Stitzer	400 55	
F Carson Burnside	37 84	
F Kierchoff Curtin	123 28	
S B Wilson Harris	210 18	
W Leathers Howard	283 22	
W W Spangler Liberty	102 35	
W Cross Halfmoon	8 72	
Robt McCormick Potter	376 95	
H B Wilcox Rush	658 11	
D H Yeager Snowshoe	165 99	
Jos Ross Spring	338 79—$4,860 27	
1875.		
C Brown Bellefonte	1,438 08	
A J Graham Philipsburg	453 34	
J P Shope Milesburg	231 85	
W Allison jr. Howard	122 94	
H L Barnhart Boggs	688 98	
J B Newcomer Burnside	46 08	
J T Lucas Curtin	90 74	
D Krebs Ferguson	347 73	
Michael Hess Harris	306 27	
J M Kline Howard	105 78	
D W Kline Huston	179 60	
C A Courter Liberty	312 53	
Perry Condo Marion	473 83	
W Tressler Patton	81 00	
H W Wilcox Rush	76 74	
James Watson Snowshoe	219 59	
J Sweeny Spring	509 33	
S Hoover Taylor	102 68	
Jesse Swartz Walker	477 66	
A J Tate Benner	203 32—	$6 557 17
1876.		
J H Morrison Bellefonte	3,355 80	
T M Hall Milesburg	240 86	
C McCutcheon Philipsburg	772 59	
Conrad Dichl Howard	210 68	
S A Martin Unionville	138 02	
A Garbrick Benner	1,385 17	
W S Loy Burnside	192 42	
J C Walker Boggs	856 01	
Wm Thompson sr. College	1,574 03	
Wm Mann Curtin	291 07	
H C Campbell Ferguson	2,705 75	
J Krumrine Gregg	2,571 88	
J Ketner Haines	1,762 85	
J T Stewart Harris	1,544 37	
P W Barker Half Moon	698 75	
D W Kline Huston	455 88	
J M Kline Howard	628 25	
J A Stover Liberty	704 02	
D Harter Marion	1,240 97	
D Kreamer Miles	1,760 49	
W J Furst Patton	766 02	
W Weiser Penn	1,425 17	
G W Koch Potter	3,799 94	
F H Dale Rush	678 47	
J Null Spring	2,148 00	
J Thompson Snowshoe	362 14	
W Miller Taylor	276 88	
Wm Spotts Union	232 37	
J H Beck Walker	1,860 97	
H Denning Worth	282 92—$35,293 34	
	$48,880 54	

In hands of attorneys for collection and not included in five list 943 84

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Jan 1 1877.	DR.	
To notes and bonds due sundry persons	$48 803 09	
To balance due D A Musser at set	4,790 53	
To balance due L W Munson	1,330 11	
To balance due A Gregg commissioner	1 13	
To balance due J N Hall commissioner	65 09	
To balance due H A Mingle	4 31	
By balance P Gray Meek printing	184 60	
By ballance due F Kurtz	31 00	
By balance due B Galbraith	275 00	
By balance due A Williams prothonotary costs	114 00	
To balance due H D Yeager on bridge contract	1 01	
By balance due B Liggett Jury commissioner	37 68	
By amount common wealth costs due sundry persons	405 76	
Balance	475 10—$56'518 50	
January 1, 1877	CR.	
By amount outstanding taxes	$48,880 54	
By amount outstanding taxes unseated lands	4,000 00	
By notes held by Commissioners	1,573 04	
By amount in hands attorneys for collection	943 84	
By amount due from estates boroughs and townships for keeping insane in asylum as below.		
Pasterago estate	70 00	
Rush township	193 25	
Bellefonte boro	219 64	
Harris twp	133 25	
Philipsburg bor	189 81	
Patton twp	288 78	
Huston twp	76 85	$1,121 58—$56,518 50
Balance to credit of county	$475 10.	feb 8 4t

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—January 19, by Shortlidge & Co.

White wheat, 1 35.	
Red " 1 35.	
Rye, 55.	
Corn, shelled, 45.	
Corn, cob, 40.	
Oats, 30.	
Barley, rye weight, 55.	
Cloverseed $9 to $9 25 per 64 pounds.	
Potatoes retail, 1 00	
Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 75.	
" retail, $7 00.	
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 11 50.	
Cayuga " $9 50.	
Anthracite coal:	
Chestnut per ton at yard,	$5 00.
Small stove, "	$5 25.
Stove, "	$5 00.
Egg, "	$5 00.
Broken, "	$5 00.

MARRIAGES.

On Jan. 23, by Dr. H. Zeigler, John Hahne of Selinsgrove, and Mrs. Maggie Smith of Mifflinburg, and a daughter of Isaac Stover, of Aaronsburg.

DEATHS.

On the 1st., at Woodward, Harry, son of Ralph and Laura Spigelmyer, aged 1 year.

In Lock Haven, on the 26th of January, Mrs. Annie McClintic, wife of Charles McClintic, aged 26 yerrs.

In New York city, Jan. 29, of pneumonia, James Tracy Hale, jr., son of the late Hon. James T. Hale, of Bellefonte.

On the evening of the 10 inst., at Potters Mills, Wm. Allison, sr., aged 84 years.

On the evening of the 10 inst., in Potter twp., Peter Ruble age 73 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Near Farmer's Mills, Imanuel Taylor, son of John Taylor, aged 17 years, 1 mo., and 20 days, died 5th.

Immanuel Taylor was an exemplary young man. I catechized him and took him into connection with the Lutheran Church at Farmer's Mills, last spring. Before he died he requested his sister to read the 24, 25 and 26th Psalms—Psalms full of the cryings of a soul resting on Christ. His disease was neuralgic rheumatism. During all his sufferings, which were very acute in the last days of his life, he showed the resignation and fortitude of an old soldier of the cross. W. E. F.

On 3rd inst., near Freeport, Ill., Jane D., wife of John J. Lamb, aged 64 years, 2 months and 5 days.

Thus another old settler has passed away. The subject of the above notice was born in Centre county, Pa., (where her brothers and sisters still reside,) there she was married and moved to Stephenson county, Ill., in the fall of 1845. Settling five miles north east of Freeport, on the wild, unbroken prairie, where like all frontiersmen they suffered many privations and inconveniences for the first few years; but through industry and economy they acquired a pleasant home, where they lived happy in the enjoyment of the same until she was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, from which she suffered for ten days when death came to her relief on Saturday, dying in the triumphs of a living faith in her Lord and Master. She was a devoted christian and affectionate wife and a kind neighbor, all of which seemed to be appreciated by the community, for notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads her remains were followed to the cemetery by a large concurse of friends and neighbors, there being about sixty conveyances at the church, where very appropriate addresses were delivered by Revs. Mitchell and Giffen. S.

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 15feb 3m

HARDWARE AND STOVES!! HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

ALWAYS AHEAD!!
Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.
Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.
MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3.50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE, 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.
MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE
—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF Apr 27
S. & A. LOEB.

——Three coverlet looms, two carpet looms with machines and fixings belonging to a carpet weaving shop, for sale cheap. Apply to Wm. Ettinger, Aaronsburg.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.
Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE.

PATENT DESK SLATES,
Combining in one
SLATE, DRAWING SURFACE & WRITING DESK, 50 cents.
Undoubtedly the most instructive thing ever invented for the youthful mind.

MOTTOES! 5 Each. MOTTOES! 5 Each.

PICTURE FRAMES!
Fine Rustic Frames, varnished, with glass and black complete. Note the remarkably low prices:
4½ by 6½ at 25 cents. 6 by 8 at 30 cents.
8 by 10 at 33 cents. 10 by 12 at 40 cents.
All other sizes low in proportion.

MOTTO FRAMES,
with large gilt bead, varnished, with glass and Back.
35 Cents. 35 cents.

SPLINTS FOR FRAMES,
All Colors and sizes.
STEROSCOPIC VIEWS,
in great variety.
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
for 5 cents each.
PLANTOGRAPHS FOR DRAWING, a new and complete invention which all visitors to the Centennial must have seen use. Only 25 cents.
WELCH'S CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY & VARIETY STORE,
25jan 4t No. 1 Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.
Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
No trouble to show Goods.
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may9-78tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints and Helps.

FRENCH CAKE.—One-half pound butter, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful milk, three eggs, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful baking powder.

APPLE PUDDING.—Eight fine apples, grated, about the same quantity of stale bread, three eggs, one and one-half pints milk, sugar and cinnamon. Bake one hour and eat with cream.

RICE WAFFLES.—One quart milk, one and one-half cupfuls boiled rice, four eggs. Mix the milk with the rice, and add eggs and flour, with a little suet; butter the waffle iron well.

RELIEF FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—To three ounces of melted mutton tallow add one ounce of glycerine and two tablespoonfuls of alcohol camphor, stirring all slowly until it becomes a smooth cream.

PUFF PASTE.—Two cupfuls lard, four of flour, and add salt; rub the lard thoroughly into the flour, mix the dough with cold or ice water, into which an egg has been well beaten. Make the dough as soft as you can handle and work as little as possible.

STAFFORDSHIRE BEEFSTEAK. — Beat them a little with a rolling pin, flour and season, then fry with a sliced onion of a fine light brown; lay the steaks into a stewpan and pour as much boiling water over them as will serve for sauce; stew them very gently half an hour and add a spoonful of catsup before serving.

APPLE MARMALADE. — Take four pounds of cooking apples; pare and core them, put them in an enameled saucepan with about a quart of sweet cider and two pounds of castor sugar. Boil them until the fruit is quite soft. Squeeze it through a colander, and then through a sieve. Put away in jars covered with oiled paper and made perfectly air tight.

DELICATE BREAD PUDDING.—Take four rolls; steep in one quart of tepid milk until dissolved; then place over the fire until nearly boiling; take off and pour it into a bowl containing the yolks of three eggs and one-quarter of a pound of sugar, beating rapidly the while; as soon as quite cold; beat the whites to a stiff froth; add to the mixtnre very carefully a teaspoonful of vanilla; bake in buttered cups stood in a baking pan half full of boiling water until on withdrawing a straw it comes out free and clean. Use the following orange sance: Place on the fire in a porcelain saucepan one-quarter of a pound of white sugar, one-half pint water, juice of one large orange, and the rind, cut off exceedingly thin; boil five minutes, strain, add one glass of rose water.

SPLIT PEA SOUP.—One quart peas, eight quarts cold water, one pound salt fat pork, two good sized onions. Wash peas and put to soak over night in the eight quarts of water. In the morning add pork and onions and let all come slowly to a boil. Stir frequently and boil constantly and slowly to prevent burning, till it gets to the consistency of thin drawn butter. Strain through a wire sieve and press the sediment through; add pepper and salt to taste. If not rich enough in flavor add butter size of egg. Toast stale bread very brown; cut in small pieces and send to table in separate dish; or fry slices of stale bread in boiling fat and cut in pieces. A piece of beef may be added in boiling if desired to make the soup more nourishing.

Poor Hay.

There is a great deal of poor hay in the country which will be fed out between the present time and next spring. And it is a matter of considerable importance to the owners of the cattle which are to eat it, that the best possible time should be chosen and the most economical method of feeding should be pursued. When all possible advantages of the situation are taken, the fact still remains that feeding poor hay is rather a bad job, both for the man who deals it out and the cattle which are obliged to eat the hay. Not that there is any special trouble in making cattle eat it. By keeping them short enough they can be made to eat almost any kind of hay. But the difficulty is to make them thrive upon this kind of keeping. The good farmer not only wants to see his cattle eat their hay, but also wants them to gain flesh and increase in value. And to make them do this if kept only on poor hay, is utterly impossible. They must have something from which nourishment can be obtained, or else they will certainly show the effect of poor keeping. The poor hay is lacking in nutritions elements, and in order to make cattle do well while fed upon it, something must be added to make up the deficiency. If this is done, pretty poor hay can be fed with good results to the cattle and profit to their owner. My method of disposing of the poor hay which grows upon two or three acres of cold, wet land which I have, is as follows: During the cold days of early winter I feed my stock in the morning with plenty of good hay. About the middle of the forenoon I feed them, either in the stable or barnyards, with good, bright cornstalks. After they have had a run in the yard for five or six hours I cut up a lot of hay by running it through a feed cutter, and put two bushels of the cut hay into the manger of each cow. I then throw on water enough to moisten it, sprinkle on from two to four quarts of meal, and mix it up with a pitchfork. When the feed is all mixed I let the cows in. They eat the hay up clean and neither dry up nor grow poor while kept in this way. This is the best plan for disposing of poor hay which I ever tried, and I think it can be safely recommended to the attention of all farmers who have this kind of fodder upon their hands.

Fresh Apples the Entire Year.

Dr. Sylvester told the American Farmers' club that he has now in his cellar apples of 1875 and 1876 standing side by side. Apples so kept are within the reach of almost every family. The process is as follows:

Let the apples be picked on a dry day, and carefully placed in bins in a cool outhouse, where they will in two or three weeks have completed the sweating process. Then they are carefully assorted and the first quality placed in barrels, headed up, and placed in a cool, shaded position to remain there until the weather is so cold that there is danger of freezing, when the barrels are removed to a good cellar, where a temperature of from thirty to forty degrees should be maintained. In this manner apples will keep soundly until the season of ripening arrives, when they should be consumed. The King, the Hubbardston, the Baldwin, the Greening, the Spy, the Spitzenburg, the Swar, the Newton Pippin, the Roxbury Russett and the English Russ will ripen nearly in the order indicated by their position in the list, and will then exhibit their best qualities and aroma, and the last mentioned will keep the entire summer if desired. It is Dr. Sylvester's custom to cease the use of apples when the small fruits arrive in their season, keeping up a daily supply of fresh and luscious fruit for each and every meal the entire year.

Storing Roots.

A piece of ground is to be first selected which has naturally a perfect bottom drainage, or else it should be directly over a covered drain. Plow a broad furrow by passing the plow several times, throwing the earth out on each side, and then clean out the loose earth with a shovel, and make this shallow trough even and smooth. The roots are to be then placed in an even heap, about three feet wide, and as long as will take in all the roots. They should not be thrown together carelessly and promiscuously, but evenly piled, by which nearly double the amount may be included in a given space, and the even exterior will admit of covering better. A little practice will enable any one to do this piling rapidly. There are two important requisites for success to be observed: One is to put on plenty of straw, to protect from cold and to absorb the dampness of the air. The other is to provide for ventilation at the top. If the layer of straw is thin, and the mass of earth to cover it is quite thick, the protection from frost will not be so perfect, and the amount of moisture will have an unfavorable influence. Ventilation at the apex of the ridge permits the escape of any damp and heated air, which, without this provision, would rise and envelop the upper roots and injure them, or cause rotting.

Good for the Eyesight.

They tell an incident in Chicago about mortgaged property and old Long John Wentworth, who is considered one of the real estate fathers of Chicago. Almost every piece of land in Chicago is mortgaged. Mr. Wentworth is a venerable, grand old man. No one knows his age. Senator Logan says that Long John fell out with Columbus at Palos, and came over to America in a Cunard steamer and bought up some corner lots in Chicago before the great Italian navigator set out on his tour of discovery. However, I regard this as an error, which one of the returning boards should correct.

Ex-Mayor Hoyne here says that for the last year Long John Wentworth has been known to stand for hours in front of the piece of ground owned by the government, and on which Mr. Mullett has tried, in the new post-office, to build a young American ruin to vie with Kenilworth castle. He says Mr. Wentworth has stood in front of the board fence surrounding this piece of government land and peeked—actually peeked through a knothole into this post-office yard for hours at a time. Mr. Wentworth's actions got to be very mysterious. They began to excite the grave comments of the whole city. "What does he mean," they asked, "standing there, hour after hour, looking through the knotholes and cracks in that post-office fence?"

One day the truthful, silver haired Mr. Story of the *Times* saw Mr. Wentworth looking, as usual, through his favorite knothole. You know Mr. Story would not tell a lie for all the hatchets in Virginia. Well, after he had watched Mr. Wentworth one day for about three hours, standing there in a drizzling rain and peering through a crack, he went up to him and said:

"Mr. Wentworth, I beg your pardon, but I can't bear this suspense any longer. Tell me what in the name of Grant and the returning board are you looking at? What"—

"Oh, nothing, Mr. Story, nothing but"—

"Nothing but!" That's a pretty way to talk, Mr. Wentworth, after standing here in the rain for three hours with your eyes on that crack! Looking at 'nothing but!' Likely story, Mr. Wentworth. No, sir; there's a mystery here somewhere. Now tell me—tell me what you see."

"Well," said Mr. Wentworth, "if you must know the truth, Mr. Story, the honest truth, I came out here to improve my eyes. It does my old eyes good, and has done 'em good ever since the fire, to come here and look through the fence and see a piece of land in Chicago that ain't mortgaged."

If any one doubts this story, and I am sorry to say that many misguided people are disposed to be always questioning the veracity of my stories, they can come here to Chicago themselves and see the cracks in the fence and the knotholes and the land without any mortgage on it that Long John Wentworth looked at. —*Eli Perkins.*

Take Our Advice.

If husbands were always lovers, says an exchange, life would be pleasanter than it is. But they are not. They never were and they never will be.

Our advice to young women is like that of *Punch*, when asked to say something to a couple about to wed—"Don't."

Don't what!

Well, first and foremost, of all things, don't marry a drunkard. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward men, the season of courtship, the chances will be against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are 10,000 failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that very few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month while he is billing and cooing, depend upon it he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchanalian recreation when he becomes a Benedict. A man who gets drunk in moderately hale and hearty health when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether drunk or sober. The romantic idea that a woman who can reform a drunkard is deserving of a crown of glory is all the veriest bosh. They would be shocked by the suggestion that a man who marries a fallen woman and restores her to a life of virtue would be deserving the praise of all mankind. The latter would be a much easier task than the former, and more likely to succeed. The debasement in one case is generally incurable, and scorns the influence of kindness or affection; while in the other the opportunity to escape from a life of degradation would in most cases insure hearty co-operation with the missionary in such a field.

But the drunkard, as is generally the case, may be addicted to a number of other vices, each one of which ought to be considered as repulsive as that of drinking. Still we find pure, virtuous, refined and delicate women risking their lives and happiness in the delusive hope of rescuing and restoring them. Instances of the terrible failure in this missionary field are to be found in every street and lane of a great city, accompaniment of scores of the dissolute widows and orphans of those who have staggered into drunkard's graves. Still the experiment is tried by new votaries, who foolishly think they can succeed where others fall. It is a terrible delusion. Love and devotion are powerless on a drunkard. Nothing but an iron will and firmness that few women possess can check the career of a man who has once taken hold of strong drink. He must become subject to her will, and be restrained from his evil course by a power stronger than love or kindness. There are enough men who become drunkards after marriage for all reasonable purposes of experiment, without taking them fully trained in a career of vice and debauchery. Therefore we say: "Girls, don't do it."

Nothing Lost by Charity.

The Detroit *Free Press* says: One of those toil hardened, true hearted chaps often read of in romance made his appearance on the Campus Martius and his sympathies were at once aroused by the sight of three or four old men standing around with their bucksaws and waiting for work.

"I'll be hanged if it isn't tough," he replied, when they told him that they hadn't had any work for a month. "How would you like some oysters?"

They smacked their lips by way of reply, and he gathered up a crowd of eight, marched them to a restaurant and ordered oyster stews for each one.

"It just does my soul good to see them eat!" he said to the owner of the place as the eight got to work.

"Yes; it's a beautiful sight," was the reply.

"It makes me feel good in here," continued the stranger, laying his hand on his heart.

"A good deed brings its own reward," was the soft answer of the restaurateur, as he calculated his profits.

"I can't rest here. I must do further good," said the big hearted stranger, and he rushed out and brought in three men, a chimney sweep, two boys and an old woman, and ordered more oysters.

The fifteen people went for oyster soup in a manner to amaze, and their guardian nudged the restaurateur in the ribs and said:

"See the gentle lambs! Oh, that I could feed the poor of all America!"

"You are a good man, and Heaven will reward you," replied the proprietor, as he filled the dishes up again.

The stranger said he wanted to bring in just five more, so as to say that he had fed an even score, and he rushed out after them, while the restaurateur sent after more oysters and crackers. The stranger didn't return. He was last seen climbing into a farmer's sleigh and guiding his team to the west. The fifteen in the restaurant licked their plates clean and departed in joyful procession, and the last one had passed out before the man who furnished the soup had got through waiting for the return of the big hearted stranger. There were watchworks and expressions, delivered in the purest of English, but what mattered it to the fifteen soup devourers who drew up in the line opposite and

"*Resolved*, That them oysters just touched the spot."

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant's Views of the Electoral Bill as Expressed to the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

I follow the example heretofore occasionally presented of communicating in this mode my approval of the act to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, because of my appreciation of the imminent peril to the institutions of the country, from which, in my judgment, the act provides a wise and constitutional means of escape. For the first time in the history of our country under the Constitution as it now is, a dispute exists with regard to the result of the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. It is understood that upon the disposition of disputes touching the electoral votes cast at the late election by one or more of the States depends the question whether one or the other of the candidates for the Presidency is the lawful Chief Magistrate. The importance of having clearly ascertained by a procedure regulated by law which of the two citizens has been elected, and of having the right of this high office recognized and cheerfully agreed in by all the people of the republic, cannot be overestimated, and leads me to express to Congress and to the nation my great satisfaction at the adoption of a measure that affords an orderly means of decision of a gravely exciting question.

While the history of our country in its earlier period shows that the president of the Senate has counted the votes and declared their standing, our whole history shows that in no instance of doubt or dispute has he exercised the power of deciding, and that the two houses of Congress have disposed of all such doubts and disputes, although in no instance hitherto have they been such that their discussion could essentially have affected the result. For the first time then the government of the United States is now brought to meet the question as one vital to the result, and this under conditions not the best calculated to produce an agreement, or to induce calm feeling in the several branches of the government or among the people of the country. In a case where as now the result is involved, it is the highest duty of the law-making power to provide in advance a constitutional, orderly, and just method of executing the Constitution in this most interesting and critical of its provisions. The doing so, far from being a compromise of right, is an enforcement of right and an execution of powers conferred by the Constitution in Congress. I think that this orderly method has been secured by the bill, which, appealing to the Constitution and the law as the guide in ascertaining right, provides a means of deciding questions of single returns through the direct action of Congress, and in respect to double returns by a tribunal of inquiry, whose decision shall stand unless both houses of Congress shall concur in determining otherwise, thus securing a definite disposition of all questions of dispute in whatever aspect they may arise. With or without this law, as all of the States have voted, and as a tie vote is impossible, it must be that one of the two candidates has been elected, and it would be deplorable to witness an irregular controversy as to which of the two should receive or which should continue to hold the office.

In all periods of history controversies have arisen as to the succession or choice of the chiefs of States, and no party or citizen loving the country and its free institutions can sacrifice too much of mere feeling in preserving through the upright course of law that orderly from the smallest danger to its peace on such an occasion. And it cannot be impressed too firmly in the hearts of all the people that true liberty and real progress can exist only through a cheerful adherence to constitutional law. The bill purports to provide only for the settlement of questions arising from the recent election. The fact that such questions can arise demonstrates the necessity, which I cannot doubt will before long be supplied, of permanent general legislation to meet cases which have not been contemplated in the Constitution or laws of the country.

The bill may not be perfect and its provisions may not be such as would be best applicable to all future occasions, but it is calculated to meet the present condition of the questions and of the country. The country is agitated. It needs aid, it desires peace and quiet and harmony between all parties and all sections. Its industries are arrested, labor unemployed, capital idle, and enterprise paralyzed by reason of the doubt and anxiety attending the uncertainty of a double claim to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. It wants to be assured that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidates, and that its highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right.

Believing that the bill will secure these ends, I give it my signature.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 29, 1877.

The Unfortunate Chinese.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: We regret to chronicle the outrages and cowardly assaults made upon the unoffending Chinamen daily in our public streets, the publication of which places our municipal government and people in no enviable light either at home or abroad. We ask, in the name of justice, why it is that these people are beaten and maltreated at high noon on our streets, and "no arrests" invariably recorded? On New Year's day these people were assaulted and beaten in different localities, on crowded streets, in this Christian city, and we have not heard of an arrest. We give a sample: A Chinese boy, not over fourteen years of age, was attacked by a gang of street Arabs and pelted with broken bricks, one striking him in the mouth and cutting him terribly. He was knocked down and beaten in a most cruel manner. To add to the outrage, a crowd of men gathered and urged on the hoodlums. A well known citizen, passing in a carriage, stopped and went to the assistance of the Chinaman, when he was ordered to stand back and not interfere. "No arrests." On Third street a Chinaman was set upon by drunken hoodlums and knocked down and beaten, but got away from them and took refuge in a saloon, but was ejected by the proprietor. A large crowd collected, and when the Chinaman came out he concluded to show fight, and went for one of his assailants armed with a door rug, which he laid over the scoundrel's shoulders until he beat a retreat. "No arrests." On Kearney street one of the large plate glass windows of Ching Lee's store was demolished by a rock weighing ten pounds, which went crashing through the beautiful chinaware exhibited in the window. "No arrests." Another Chinaman was knocked down and beaten on Pacific street at twelve M. "No arrests."

Important Railway Decision.

On the sixteenth day of August, 1870, Henry Peck, desiring in company with his wife and daughter to visit Cape Ann, Mass., purchased at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, at Norwich, three tickets for Albany via Utica, receiving the tickets of the Central and Hudson River railroad company at Albany, for which he paid the usual fare. Mr. Peck started to board the train which stood in the depot, at was told that he would have to find seats in the forward cars, inasmuch as those in the rear were already filled. Acting on the information, he went forward with his family, and finding no unoccupied seats in the coaches, went into a drawing-room car and took possession of three chairs. By-and-bye the conductor of the train appeared, took their tickets and passed on. Soon after the special conductor of the palace car came in, and demanded seventy-five cents extra for each chair as palace car fare. Peck refused to pay it, claiming that he had paid full fare to Albany. At the next stopping place Peck, still refusing the demand, was ejected from the train, his wife and daughter following voluntarily. Peck brought suit against the corporation in the Chemung county courts to recover damages. In two courts the juries rendered a verdict in his favor. The railroad company carried the case to the court of appeals, and the trial resulted in a verdict of $3,000 for the plaintiff,

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A boiler explosion occurred in the lager beer brewery of David Hass at Buffalo, killing Gustavus Hass, and it is feared fatally scalding Hermann Hass, both sons of the brewer. The building was damaged about $1,000..... Magliore Blanchette, the St. Hyacinthe (Can.) incendiary, has been sentenced to imprisonment for seven years in the penitentiary..... Commercial intercourse between Russia and China is at a standstill in consequence of China mistrusting the object of a Russian exploring expedition which has been inspecting the Chinese borders..... A fire broke out in the Stonehill colliery, near Bolton, England, while the men were at work, and fifteen miners are known to have perished..... Advices from Mexico state that President Diaz is now in possession of the entire republic excepting Chuahua and Chihuahua. Diaz's administration is conducted with prudence and wisdom; the people complain only of excessive taxation. Ex-President Lerdo has embarked for San Francisco. Iglesias and cabinet are at Mazatlan awaiting events. There is much anxiety to know what course the United States will take in regard to Mexico..... A report is current at Fort Randall that a train of fifteen wagons and fourteen men were attacked recently, about one hundred miles west of the Missouri river, while on their way out of the Black Hills, and that not a man escaped the scalping knife. The Indian that brought the news to Fort Randall says the horse is committed the outrage, and that the train belonged to Volin & Popman, of Yankton.

Holland will not permit any further importation of cattle from Germany on account of the prevalence of the rinderpest..... The health of the Pope is precarious..... Guatemala refuses to aid Costa Rica in warring on Nicaragua..... John R. Thomas, a Democrat, was elected by the New Jersey Legislature to fill the office of United States senator in place of Mr. Frelinghuysen..... The secretary of the treasury issued the thirty-eighth call for bonds to the 5-20 bonds of 1865. The amount of this call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon bonds and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The trustees of the riot relief fund, New York city, presented a check for $1,000 to Policeman John McDonnell for his bravery in arresting a desperate burglar..... New York canalboat owners are endeavoring to secure lower canal rates..... The New York department of the Grand Army of the Republic met in annual encampment, with four hundred delegates present. Mrs. H. F. B. Taylor and Mrs. McH. Slaiser, wives of planters, were murdered in Gentry Settlement, Ark., by desperadoes who entered the house where the ladies were staying for the purpose of robbery..... Depredations upon the Texas frontier from the Mexican border are reported..... The steamship Colombo, from Hull for New York, was fifty days overdue, and has put in at Queenstown. One hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal were sold at auction in New York, the prices realized being smaller than those of the previous month.

Senator Henry G. Davis was re-elected by the Legislature of West Virginia for the long term, and Mr. Hereford, now of the lower House, was elected for the short term..... Three men were overwhelmed by a snow slide down the mountain near the Centennial mine, Wyoming Territory, by a snow slide; one of them, Thomas Hodgson, of Holland, Mich., being killed. The avalanche was set in motion by the discharge of a blast in a prospecting tunnel..... Hon. Benj. H. Hill has been elected by the Georgia Legislature to represent that State in the Senate. Mr. Hill was a member of the old House..... The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York may be put in the hands of a receiver—the assets having depreciated to such an extent as to necessitate the action. The officers claim that all liabilities will be settled and the only loss fall on the stockholders..... A fire broke out in the Stockholders' colliery, near Bolton, England, while the men were at work, and fifteen miners are known to have perished..... Advices from Mexico state that President Diaz is now in possession of the entire republic excepting Cinaloa and Chihuahua. Diaz's administration is conducted with prudence and wisdom; the people complain only of excessive taxation. Ex-President Lerdo has embarked for San Francisco. Iglesias and cabinet are at Mazatlan awaiting events. There is much anxiety to know what course the United States will take in regard to Mexico..... A report is current at Fort Randall that a train of fifteen wagons and fourteen men were attacked recently, about one hundred miles west of the Missouri river, while on their way out of the Black Hills, and that not a man escaped the scalping knife. The Indian that brought the news to Fort Randall says the horse is committed the outrage, and that the train belonged to Volin & Popman, of Yankton.

Statistics of the fishing trade of Gloucester, Mass., from 1830 to the present day show that in that period 342 vessels, valued at $1,555,000, have been wrecked, and 1,882 men were lost. The years 1873 and 1876 were the most disastrous..... Harrison Twiner shot and killed Anderson Jones, a colored man, in Utah, and afterward committed suicide. Cause, insanity..... Ex-Chief Justice Iglesias, who set himself up as president of Mexico in opposition to Lerdo, and has since been driven from the country by Diaz, has returned to San Francisco to bring suit. He is supposed to be on his way to Texas to cross to the portion of Mexico which still supports his claim..... A statue of Robert Burns was unveiled in Glasgow, Scotland, on the anniversary of the poet's birth. The people of that day was generally observed by the Scottish societies on this side the Atlantic..... Two dastardly attempts have recently been made to destroy the locking apparatus of the shafts of the Diamond drill, at Nevada Hill mine, Nevada county, Cal. In neither case have the perpetrators been successful, the loss of life would have been heavy. The efforts are believed to have been made in the interests of stock speculators.

..... Sheriff Manning, who shot and killed Capt. Harvey, Mrs. Wife's ex-husband, in Memphis, a few weeks since, has just been killed by John Pretwell, a relative of Mrs. Manning..... Justice David Davis, of the United States supreme court, has been elected by Democrats in the Illinois Legislature to succeed Mr. Logan as senator.

James May and John Cunningham were fatally injured at the zinc mines at Franklin, N. J., by a quantity of frozen earth caving in upon them..... Merriman's block in Hartford, Conn., was destroyed by an incendiary fire, loss $120,000; insurance, $144,250..... The academy of music in Logansport, Ind., was destroyed by a conflagration which lapped up several contiguous stores. Total loss, $125,000; partially insured..... By the burning of P. Dube's house in St. Flavie, Canada, his three children were suffocated to death..... The Western Mutual Ins. Co. of Newark has reinsured its policies in the National Capital Life, of Washington, and has passed out of existence..... Charley Ward, of Detroit, robbed of $25,000 in jewels belonging to a lady friend, while negotiating for their sale in New York..... J. B. Ford & Co., Mr. Beecher's old publishers, are again in bankruptcy..... In consequence of the withdrawal of railroad facilities by the N. Y. Midland road, the manufacture of tobacco at Ellenville have been stopped by the owners..... A peddler called at the residence of S. S. Chalfant, near Thonville, Ohio, and obtained permission to lodge over night. During the night he applied chloroform to the entire family and searched the house, carrying off $900 in money and $35,000 in drafts.

The one hundred and fortieth birthday of Thomas Paine, the free thinker and writer, was celebrated in New York by quite a large number of his disciples..... Citizens of Ellenville, N. Y., at a public meeting, subscribed $1,000 of the $1,400 taxes which caused the difficulty with and stoppage of the running of the Mid-land road, and trains will run on time in the future..... Iglesias still hopes to gain the presidency of Mexico. The town of Sonora has declared in his favor..... By the capsizing of a skiff at Louisville, Ky., four young men were washed over the falls and two of their number, Thos. Peterson and Patrick Brophy, were drowned..... Two herders fought a duel on a rancho near Cheyenne, W. T., and eleven shots were fired; one of the contestants being struck in the neck, face, stomach and right hip injured, and the other seriously injured in the hip and arm..... A night watchman on the Erie railway discovered two pieces of heavy timber chained across the tracks near Waverly, N. Y., and had but just time to signal an express train running at a speed of thirty miles per hour, to avoid a terrible disaster. A little further along a switch was found turned. Miscreants had evidently endeavored to wreck the train for the purpose of plunder.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

THE COMPROMISE ELECTORAL BILL.

Mr. Conkling said in conclusion he believed the Republican nominee had been chosen the chief magistrate of this country, and he asked him to take a title to his great office that no one could question. If this bill was a compromise of truth, or law or right, he was against it; but he denied that it was any compromise, and, above all, it did not compromise right principle or the Constitution. To contest a claim was not to compromise it. To insist upon an honest, fair counting of the electoral votes was not to compromise. A Presidential election had occurred, and unless there was a tie somebody had been chosen. To establish that fact was no compromise. The bill surrendered to the House, but asserted and maintained the rights of all. It submitted to lawful authority the solution of the pending question. The bill might be denounced by partisans on one side or the other. It might be derided by the adventurers and the bought-in. It might not for the present receive the approbation of even the thoughtful or patriotic, but he would vote for it because he believed it advantageous and within the Constitution. It would be hailed by the people of all the States, including that great State whose interest and whose honor was so dear to him. The bill might be divided now, but time, at whose great altar all passions and prejudices must bow, would at last vindicate the bill and those who supported it.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, presented, and read a number of telegrams from the people of Indiana against the passage of the bill, and said that he had received more than 200 of them from his own and other States. He declared that leading Republicans papers were against it. In reply to this Mr. McDonald (Dem.), of Indiana, said that he was at Indianapolis three days before and had heard but one opinion relative to the bill and that was in favor of it.

Mr. Bayard (Dem.), of Delaware, spoke for two hours on the bill and in its favor.

Mr. Christiancy (Rep.), of Michigan, also spoke in favor of the bill, closing with a strong protest against the charge that the judges will disregard their oaths and decide according to their political predilections. He said that the party which should reject this bill without offering one equally fair would necessarily forfeit the support of the people.

Mr. Dawes (Rep.), of Massachusetts, wanted the scope of the bill defined so that the commission should not claim the right to invade the State of Massachusetts and take from the governor and council the power of determining who the State had appointed as her electors.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, spoke in favor of the bill. He maintained the constitutionality of the measure, and argued that the question was of such importance that the perpetuity of the nation depended upon its solution. There never was greater reason than now to constitute such a tribunal as the bill proposed, beneath which in importance all others sunk into insignificance. As a member of the joint committee he would say, Democrat as he was, that he would be willing to submit the decision of the question to the committee itself, for he felt in the atmosphere which surrounded the special committee that when the day of trial came men could rise above party and perform their duty.

At seven o'clock in the morning, after a night session, the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 47 yeas to 17 nays. The vote for and against the bill was as follows: Affirmative—Messrs. Allen, Rep.; Barnum, Dem.; Bayard, Dem.; Bogy, Dem.; Booth, Ind.; Boutwell, Rep.; Burnside, Rep.; Chaffee, Rep.; Christiancy, Rep.; Cockrill, Dem.; Conkling, Rep.; Cooper, Dem.; Cragin, Rep.; Davis, Dem.; Dawes, Rep.; Fenning, Dem.; Flanagan, Rep.; Frelinghuysen, Rep.; Goldthwaite, Dem.; Gordon, Dem.; Howe, Rep.; Johnson, Dem.; Jones, of Nev., Rep.; Jones, of Fla., Dem.; Kelly, Dem.; Kernan, Dem.; McCreery, Dem.; McDonald, Dem.; McMillan, Rep.; Maxey, Dem.; Merrimon, Dem.; Morrill, Rep.; Price, Dem.; Randolph, Dem.; Ransom, Dem.; Robertson, Dem.; Sanbury, Dem.; Sharon, Rep., Stevenson, Dem.; Teller, Rep.; Thurman, Dem.; Whyte, Dem.; Wilson, Rep.; Windom, Rep.; Withers, Dem.; Wright, Rep.

Negative—Blaine, Rep.; Bruce, Rep.; Cameron, of Pa., Rep.; Cameron, of Wis., Rep.; Clayton, Rep.; Conover, Rep.; Dorsey, Rep.; Hamlin, Rep.; Ingalls, Rep.; Eaton, Dem.; Hamilton, Rep.; Mitchell, Rep.; Morton, Rep.; Patterson, Rep.; Sargent, Rep.; Sherman, Rep.; West, Rep.

Joseph C. Bailey, elected United States senator from Kansas, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson, presented himself and took the oath of office.

Resolutions were presented and discussed relative to the gubernatorial question in South Carolina, but no action was taken on them.

The Senate discussed the bill reported by the Judiciary committee to amend the Pacific railroad acts so as to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the government by said roads.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the resolution in regard to selecting five senators to serve on the commission authorized by the Electoral Count bill.

Mr. Ogden (Rep.), of New Hampshire, nominated as members of the commission, George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.

Mr. Stevenson nominated Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, and said he joined with the senator from New Hampshire in expressing the hope that they would receive the unanimous vote of the Senate. They were unanimously elected.

House.

THE COMPROMISE ELECTORAL BILL.

Immediately after the opening of the House, the bill, which had been received from the Senate for concurrence, was referred to the proper committee and almost instantly reported back, according to agreement, to allow of debate.

Mr. McCrary (Rep.), of Iowa, of the joint committee, opened the debate by stating that after an earnest consideration the committee had reached the conclusion that the bill ought to pass. The country was in the presence of a very great and very pressing emergency. The present was the crisis in national affairs which the fathers of the republic had foreseen in 1800, and which at various periods in the nation's history great statesmen had foreseen and had dreaded. Now the danger had come, and was defeated, and Congress failed to pass any measure on the subject, one or the other of the parties would peacefully submit to a decision which they believed to be without law or authority, but he confessed to very great doubts and fears that such would not be the case. He quoted John Marshall and Daniel Webster to prove the constitutionality of the bill, and declared his intention to aid its passage with voice and vote.

Mr. Hunton (Dem.), of Virginia, advocated the measure. He spoke of Presidential elections as dangerous periods in our history, and as more likely than any other cause to wreck the ship of state; declaring that all preceding troubles of that character sink into absolute insignificance as compared with those that now stared Congress and the country in the face. He believed that to the two houses of Congress, and not to the president of the Senate, belonged the power to count the vote. But as an opposite doctrine was held by many, he thought a compromise advisable, and the provisions in this fall well provided for the emergency.

Mr. Goode (Dem.), of Virginia, gave great credit to the committee for the bill they had reported, and gave it his unqualified support. He enumerated circumstances, including President Grant's assertion that Mr. Hayes was elected, the stationing of troops in the South, the manipulations of Secretary Chandler, etc., which he said demonstrated the existence of a widespread and dangerous conspiracy to attempt the inauguration of Hayes. He expressed the belief that the leading Republicans did not wish for the acceptance of this bill, in which event there would be no settlement, and the House after electing a President would have to surrender ignominiously or fight. If Virginia called upon her sons, they were prepared to fight, then he appealed to them, by the glorious memories of the past and all the hopes of the future, to pause before they entered on a struggle, the end of which no man could foresee.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said that the dangerous political statements had foreseen in American history had arrived. In estimating the danger he was not affected by any fear of civil war nor any menace of violence. The evil of civil war was not greater than the evil of yielding one jot of lawful authority. Nothing could be more injurious to the whole republic than that a man should be put in the Presidential office whom at least one-half of the American people would regard as a usurper. He could not conceive that the framers of the Constitution ever thought of yielding to the president of the Senate the vast power of counting the electoral votes. That power was in the two houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe (Rep.), of Ohio, expressed deep regret that he could not vote for the bill. One of his objections to it was that it irrevocably deprived the Vice-President of all power to ascertain and decide the lawful electoral votes. He denied that Congress had the right to give away that power of the Vice-President to any other body.

Mr. Caldwell (Dem.), of Tennessee, opened the evening session by favoring the bill, believing its passage would bring peace and prosperity would follow in the wake of it.

Mr. Stevenson (Rep.), of Illinois, and Mr. Caulfield (Dem.), of Illinois, also favored the bill in short speeches.

Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, also advocated the bill, declaring that the inevitable result of the failure to pass it would be that Mr. Tilden would be proclaimed President in one wing of the Capitol, and Mr. Hayes in the other.

Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, said this bill startled him by the bold assumption of the power of Congress to regulate and control the election of President, which power, in his judgment, had never been lodged in the two Houses by the framers of the Constitution.

Mr. Hewitt (Dem.), of New York, stated his belief in the lawful election of Mr. Tilden, and his firm conviction that it was the determination of the present administration to inaugurate Mr. Hayes by declaring the right of the Vice-President to count the votes. Of course the Democratic majority passive, and New York result would be civil war. To avert this disaster he supported this bill.

Mr. Willard (Rep.), of Michigan, favored the bill, and urged that mere partisan considerations be laid aside in the light of and act aside in favor of the public interests.

Mr. Smith (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, opposed the bill and expressed himself as favoring the counting of the votes by the president of the senate.

Mr. Garfield (Rep.), of Ohio, said that while he admitted the bill had great merits and was intended to tide over a possibly great public danger, he considered it unconstitutional. He then advocated the right of the president of the Senate to count and announce the electoral vote.

The House was addressed in favor of the bill by Messrs. Conger, Rep.; of Massachusetts; Hartridge and Felton (Dem.), of Georgia; Lamar (Dem.), of Mississippi; Watterson (Dem.), of Kentucky; Hill (Dem.), of Georgia; Davis (Dem.), of North Carolina; Bland (Dem.), of Missouri; Southard (Dem.), of Ohio; Foster (Rep.), of Ohio; Landers (Dem.), of Indiana; Hardenburgh (Dem.), of New Jersey; Vance (Dem.), of North Carolina; O'Brien (Dem.), of Maryland; Payne and Walker (Dem.), of Virginia; Cox (Dem.), of New York; Brown (Dem.), of Kentucky; Gibson (Dem.), of Louisiana; and Payne (Dem.), of Ohio.

And in opposition to it by Messrs. Mills (Dem.), of Texas; Baker (Rep.), of Indiana; Hurlbut (Rep.), of Illinois; Singleton (Dem.), of Mississippi; Lapham (Rep.), of New York; Vance (Dem.), of Ohio; Townsend (Rep.), of New York; Lynch (Rep.), of Mississippi; Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky; Carr (Dem.), of Indiana; Lamison (Rep.), of Ohio; Buckner (Dem.), of Kentucky; and Jones (Dem.), of Kentucky.

The vote was then taken, and the Compromise Bill was passed by a ballot of 191 yeas to 86 nays. The following is the vote in detail, the names of Republicans being in *italics*:

Yeas—The Speaker, Abbott, *Adams*, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, *Geo. A. Bailey*, John H. Bailey, Beaghes, Beebe, Bell, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, *Bradley*, Bright, Brown, Ky., Buckner, Burchard, Wis., *Burleigh*, Cabell, Caldwell, Tenn., Campbell, Candler, Caulfield, Chapin, *Chittenden*, Clark, Ky., Clark, Mo., Clymer, Cochrane, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Culberson, Cutler, *Darrall*, Davis, Davy, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durand, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Field, Finley, *Foster*, Franklin, Fuller, Ganse, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton, Ind., Hamilton, N. J., Hancock, Hardenburgh, *Harris*, Mass., Har